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••ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

Thanksgiving Now Means More Hardship Has Quickened Eyes Thanksgetters Are Grateful Many Have a Higher Vision World Events Don't Affright Such See Safety of U. S.

THE United States turns wholeheartedly to its ample Thanksgiving feast. This year, however, witnesses a difference. There are many reasons to believe that the feasting is accompanied by a gratitude more fervent than has characterized any Thanksgiving season in a decade. Coming up through five hard and gradually bettering years, the American people have tasted a quickening of the things of the Spirit. They have learned to discriminate, to appreciate and have acquired a certain new facility in humbly registering their gratitude for impulses in their favor which they are conscious grew out of a more than earthly Cause. Being a lesson learned under the pressure and lash of tribulation, it was effective. The plain fact is that millions of Americans while treading the infirm margins of despair have stretched a hand Spiritward, have felt the response, and have felt their steps grow firmer as more abundance came into their experience and more understanding came into their hearts—Plenty of Americans, not always so wise, can tell you today in which direction a seeker may look with certainty for God.

¶ In times of material abundance men never attain their full spiritual stride. But in periods of great material uncertainty, when the familiar sun could not penetrate a steadily leaden sky and the heart went cold because the familiar devices of assurance could no longer force abundance into a purse, eyes stary with fear learned to lay hold upon spiritual guideposts in the gloom. On every side during five years we have been heartened by the spectacle of men and women who outstood because of a seeming courage and fortitude others lacked. The plain fact was, they were learning to tread courageously the dim paths of fog-swept mornings by an inner faith. Some of these hardy ones might find it difficult to explain just how they met certain major emergencies—They met them because the material circumstance was bound to reflect their new ability to draw checks on unseen but not unsound reserves.

¶ It is a notable fact that men of affairs have lost their one-time reticence in speaking of spiritual forces at work in social and economic circles. Active men and women saw the old reliances fail, experienced a panicky hour while wondering what they could or should do, and then felt their willing if little trained hands grow firmer in laying hold upon and operating with implements never perceived by their physical eyes. In countless places in business life something like a miracle has been witnessed: the intensely practical American businessman has showed that he could save the day by working reliantly with spiritual forces on the instant their presence was revealed to him—The American businessman turns heartily to the national observance since thanksgetting has made him truly ready for Thanksgiving.

¶ The business or professional person who has not felt during five years a pressure resulting in definite spiritual growth has missed something. The writer of this column can affirm that he is conscious of contacting old friends having a changed vision. Since gaining spiritual eyes they are looking out upon today's world and grasping suddenly apparent spiritual facts which before might have escaped them. One who has thus had his powers of perception quickened can almost be identified by the more hopeful expression on his face. He knows the gravity of world situations, but here and there he glimpses a spiritual framework rising in troubled human affairs that gives him assurance. Even when the clashing tides of human doubt, pessimism, greed, hatred and fear are inundating the groundlings, he finds himself still able to view the scene with serenity from an ivory tower he did not always possess—Many persons are grateful because at this Thanksgiving they are able to trace clearly the spiritual pattern animating their own lives.

¶ Geneva presents to the darkened eye a doubtful outlook with war outraging peace: but the eye thankful for illumination sees sanctions moving to success and crowding war out of the world. Weary-eyed and fearful watchers see the nations, armed and tariff-walled, farther apart than ever; but the eye touched with a sense of spiritual reality sees walls falling and a promising new cohesion coming into the world. One view of America sees it in the midst of vast governmental experiments with unbalanced budget and perilous prospects; but kindled eyes can see also in the situation factors neither of men's fancying nor undoing out of which may be built up right solutions. The United States rejoices genuinely in a fervent Thanksgiving—Hopeful eyes cling to things ahead upon which they are cheerfully ready to rest the nation and the world.

Labor Victory in New Zealand Followed Pledge of Farm Aid And Work for All Jobless

Supplants Coalition Rule of Forbes and Coates, Begun in 1931

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WELLINGTON, N. Z., Nov. 27—The New Zealand election campaign, which resulted in a sweeping victory for the Labor Party, centered largely around the justification for some of the National Government's policies for trade recovery, and the presentation of alternatives.

It is four years since the National Government under the leadership of Prime Minister George W. Forbes and Finance Minister Gordon G. Coates obtained from the electors a mandate to carry out administrative economies, and endeavor to frame measures which would bridge the gap between the low prices realized by the farmers on their overseas sales, and the high costs which prevailed.

In its election manifesto, the Forbes-Coates Government claimed that it has followed a consistent policy which has enabled the dominion to weather the economic storm.

Interest Rates Reduced

"The road to prosperity has been cleared," it declared, by raising the national income through increasing the rate of exchange on Britain (the market for 90 per cent of New Zealand's exported products) to £125; interest rates have been reduced on public securities and private mortgages, as well as bank overdraft rates; unemployment has

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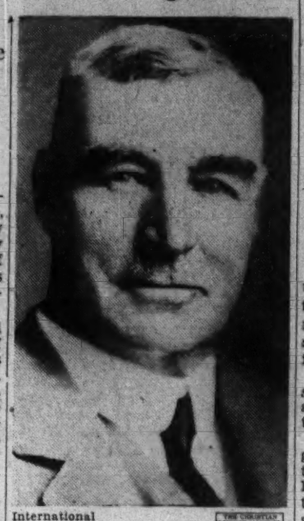

International

George W. Forbes

Whose Government Was Defeated in Parliamentary Election

Tokyo Rushes Troops Into North China

Autonomist Leaders Waver, Wooed Both by China and Japan

Nanking Determined

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SHANGHAI, Nov. 27—Japanese troops moved into North China by trainloads today while Northern Chinese leaders wavered on the issue of secession from the Central Nationalist Government.

Troop trains bearing 300 Japanese soldiers and war equipment arrived at Tientsin from Chinwangtao, treaty port of Hopei Province.

At Peiping, where the Japanese garrison has more than doubled in the last 24 hours, Col. Tan Takahashi, military attaché, announced that the Fengtai railway junction, a few miles east of Peiping, had been seized.

Takahashi's Excuse

Colonel Takahashi asserted the Fengtai occupation became necessary because of rumors that rolling stock on the Peiping-Mukden railway was being moved south, jeopardizing North China communications and threatening to isolate the Japanese forces at Peiping.

Public nervousness over the sharply increased Japanese military activity was intensified by news that the heavily-laden troop trains were arriving at Tientsin.

Traffic south over the Tsientsin-Pukow Railway was temporarily suspended at the demand of a Japanese troop detachment which visited the Tientsin offices of the railroad.

Protest Moving "Empties"

The Japanese protested that empty trains were being dispatched for transportation of Chinese troops to the north, to move against the Japanese. Traffic was resumed only when the Chinese agreed to move trains no further south than Tsinan and Shantung.

Railway traffic between Tientsin and Peiping had been disrupted when a small detachment of Japanese troops from Tientsin swooped down on Fengtai, and seized the depot.

The Japanese, taking over a quantity of rolling stock and control of the Chinese military telephone, first explained that the troops were only "holding exercises" and that the capture of Fengtai was part of a mimic battle.

Colonel Takahashi, however, gave the second, more realistic and official Japanese version of the taking of the important junction point.

Hopei Governor Resigns

Gen. Shang Chen wired his resignation as Governor of Hopei Province to Nanking, accepting responsibility for the failure to check the North China autonomy movement.

His resignation aggravated further the northern crisis which arose originally from demands for self-government in the five northern provinces of Hopei, Chahar, Shansi, Shantung

(Continued on Page 2, Column 6)

Britain Urged to Take Lead on Oil Ban

Hull's Amplification of Neutrality Act Builds New Foreign Policy

Meets Public Favor

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27—From the point of view of the United States, a neutrality policy has emerged in recent weeks from the comments of Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, that is of even larger importance than the Ethiopian crisis.

Mr. Hull has, in effect, amplified and elaborated the hastily written Neutrality Act passed in the closing days of the last session of Congress, and there are now indications that this doctrine may become a permanent part of American foreign policy.

The failure of any widespread public opposition, as Mr. Hull has proceeded, step by step, and the absence of attack upon the bulk of senatorial spokesmen who carefully watch international developments even during congressional recesses, indicates that the country accepts the Hull doctrine, and that Congress will indorse it with new neutrality legislation as soon as it convenes here five weeks hence.

Crisis Is Precipitated

Almost overnight the matter has been brought to a head. At Geneva, League nations are now face to face, at last, with a sanction that has real teeth in it, the proposal to boycott shipments of oil to Italy, without which, it is estimated, it will be difficult to carry on a foreign war.

In the United States, the American tanker Ulysses, whose defaulted mortgage is held by the Federal Merchant Fleet Corporation, is being held back from fulfilling a contract to deliver 12,000 tons of oil to Italy, such contract having been written directly by the Italian Chargé d'Affaires here with the David C. Reid Company of New York, and specifying that the Ulysses—owned by the American Tanker Corporation—shall be used for the transport.

James Craig Peacock, Shipping Board Bureau director, has notified company officials the mortgage will be foreclosed if the transaction is pushed.

Italian Ambassador Protests

Ambassador Augusto Rosso of Italy has been at the State Department several times and there is no secret that he has protested against the order.

With these different developments

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

Sir Arthur Salter

Noted British Economist

Other Powers Would Follow Initiative, Salter Believes

Move to Halt Flow

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Nov. 27—The plea that Britain should immediately set the example of banning all oil exports to Italy is voiced here by Sir Arthur Salter today.

Sir Arthur points out that the Anglo-Iranian Company — in which the Government is the largest shareholder, appointing two directors who have the right to veto any transaction for political reasons—is at present selling considerable quantities of aviation petrol to Italy. He holds that this contract should immediately be suspended. He believes that other countries supplying petrol to Italy would soon follow the British lead.

"No purely economic sanctions offer so good a prospect of inducing a willingness to end the war quickly and on satisfactory terms as the general and immediate stoppage of oil supplies and nothing could contribute to securing this result so effectively as a decisive British lead at this moment," the noted British economist declares.

Sir Samuel Hoare, British Foreign Secretary, speaking yesterday at the dinner of the Royal Institute of International Affairs, presided over by the Prince of Wales, declared that the League's first task is to prevent war by removing its underlying causes. He urges in this connection a systematic study of economic problems with a view to their removal. In this way the League's second function—that of

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

Illegal Liquor Traffic Is Dealt Smashing Blow

Raids and Arrests to Bring Nearly Two Score Alleged Lawbreakers Into Court

Boston Today—*also sees*—Governor make Thanksgiving present of major state jobs—Mayor Mansfield order all Beano licenses revoked and call game a racket — Coast guard planes vigilantly soar over off-shore freighters to prevent alcohol landings—Warm Thanksgiving Day promised, but rain also predicted—Harvard Council move to halt student drinking.

***Liquor*—Illegal Traffic Gets Hard Hit**

The most smashing blow at illegal liquor traffic since repeal was announced by the Federal Alcohol Tax Unit in Boston today. Arraignment of 36 persons in New England within the week was promised.

Simultaneously, a raid on a farm near Moodus, Conn., was announced. Five stills, each having 750 gallons capacity, were seized, officials disclosed. Seven men were arrested and were scheduled for arraignment in Hartford today.

In Boston, officers today arrested six men. They were said to be ringleaders in illegal liquor business here. Alcohol unit chiefs said that many of those arrested were identified with the liquor traffic before repeal.

In Maine 18 arrests have been made this week.

Tracing the tangled threads of the illicit liquor makers and purveyors, authorities said they believed the New England activity resulted from decision of New York gangsters to break into the local field. Much of the liquor, it was said, found sale in drug stores at hours when the laws compel liquor stores to be closed.

***Curley*—Makes Five Major Appointments**

To the Executive Council today Governor Curley sent nominations for several major state positions. He chose the day before Thanksgiving for naming his aides.

Thomas H. Green, former city councilor, was nominated to serve as State Civil Service Commissioner. He will replace James M. Hurley. The position pays $5000 a year.

Ernest J. Dean was nominated to succeed Samuel A. York for the $6000 conservation commission post.

Joseph A. Rourke will replace Joseph J. Jacobs as a Metropolitan District Commissioner at $1000 a year.

Prof. John J. Murray was named Assistant Commissioner of Labor at $4000. He succeeds Edward Fisher, a Coolidge appointee.

Howard J. Murphy was named for the $6000 position as State Agricultural Commissioner.

***Beano*—Mansfield Begins to Lower the Lid**

Mayor Mansfield today ordered every Beano game license in Boston immediately revoked. Stating that "Beano is growing into a racket," the Mayor announced that henceforth licenses will be granted only from week to week and that no cash prizes may be given in the future. Value of merchandise is limited to $5.

In addition, the Mayor expressed hope that the forthcoming session of the Legislature would repeal the law under which Beano games may operate.

His action in banning cash prizes and limiting value of merchandise was seen by observers today as ringing down the final curtain on the game so far as professional operators are concerned. This rule, he said, will apply regardless of the organization sponsoring the game.

The order that licenses be granted only for a week at a time will observers said, end large commercial Beano games running daily throughout the year.

***Alcohol*—Shiploads Off Shore Closely Watched**

One of the most dramatic chapters in Coast Guard history was being written on the turbulent

(Continued on Page 8, Column 1)

Thanksgiving Day Service In The Mother Church

The annual Thanksgiving Day service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, will be held Thursday morning at 10:45 o'clock in the church edifice at Falmouth, Norway and St. Paul Streets.

The service will include the reading of the Lesson-Sermon on "Thanksgiving" as given in the Christian Science Quarterly, and the devotion of a part of the time to brief testimonies by members of the congregation expressive of Thanksgiving sentiment.

Thanksgiving Day

All editions of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR will be omitted on Nov. 28, a legal holiday.

Rebels Giving In Under Attacks By Brazilian Troops

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RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, Nov. 27—Loyal Government troops forced the surrender of a rebellious group of enlisted men at the aviation school here today, then fixed bayonets for a charge against the third infantry regiment which had risen up against the Government. The third regiment also surrendered.

The rebellion which broke out in northeast Brazil spread to the troops stationed in the capital early today, only a few hours before the Government announced it had recaptured Natal, the capital of the State of Rio Grande do Norte, which rebels seized last Saturday.

A group of sergeants and privates of battalion 1, stationed at Villa Militar, in suburban Rio de Janeiro, attacked the aviation school early in the day.

They surrendered, however, at 7 a. m., in the face of an overwhelming attack by loyal troops.

President Vargas observed the action personally. He accompanied the troops, after the surrender of the rebels at the aviation school, to Praia Vermelha, the quarters of the third infantry regiment, in the shadow of Sugar Loaf Mountain.

Outside the barracks, the loyal troops formed a ring intended to prevent any escapes. So deployed, they fixed bayonets.

Matter Produced In New Forms By Highest Pressure

With apparatus capable of building pressures greater than men have ever known before, Prof. Percy W. Bridgman, Harvard physicist, finds he can produce states of matter believed entirely foreign to the earth's little corner of the universe.

A small dab of graphite, for instance, a form of carbon most valuable for lubrication, becomes harder than a diamond when squeezed by Professor Bridgman and it will scratch steel as only a diamond is capable. Ice becomes so hot that a chunk of it held in the hand would tend to burn the holder.

High Pressure Work

The range of Professor Bridgman's high pressure work has been increased from the usual routine laboratory pressures of 10,000 to 12,000 atmospheres to 50,000 and 100,000 atmospheres. The highest level represents 1,500,000 pounds per square inch, or a pressure equal to that attained on earth only several hundred miles beneath the surface.

The absolute maximum formerly reached was about 40,000 atmospheres and at this pressure the cylinders bulged like lead with no measurements possible.

The tremendous increase in pressures, now possible, are attained

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Nine Governors Enlisted in Great Road Safety Drive

CHICAGO, Nov. 27 (AP)—Nine governors have enlisted their states in a nationwide campaign to cut automobile accident fatalities.

The National Safety Council, sponsoring an unprecedented five-year drive to begin Jan. 1 and designed to bring about a 35 per cent decrease in motor vehicle fatalities, disclosed promises of co-operation had come from the nine executives and officials in 10 other states within 24 hours of the announcement of the program Monday.

As the nucleus of the movement the council already had 30 states participating in its regular work, 800 cities entered in its traffic safety contest, 57 local affiliated safety groups and 4000 members, including railroads, utilities, industrial concerns and mines.

Gov. Harold J. Hoffman of New Jersey headed the Governors' list. Joining him were Governors B. B. Moeur of Arizona, E. W. Marland of Oklahoma, Charles W. Martin of Oregon, Leslie A. Miller of Wyoming, Guy B. Park of Missouri, Floyd B. Olson of Minnesota, C. Ben Ross of Idaho, and J. C. B. Ehringhaus of North Carolina.

"No greater work can be undertaken for humanity's sake," read the telegram from Governor Moeur.

"Oklahoma enlists for the duration of the war on traffic accidents," set forth the message from Governor Marland. "A 35 per cent reduction would save the lives of more than 200 Oklahomans."

The council has drawn a program embracing educational, enforcement and engineering undertakings, standardization of customs and signals and extension of intelligently applied methods that have proved successful in certain states and communities.

Automatic Speed Control Urged by Chicago Judge

CHICAGO, Nov. 27 (AP)—Judge John Gutknecht of Chicago's Traffic Court today condemned automobile manufacturers who advertise their cars would travel 80, 90 or 100 miles an hour safely.

"Why, you can't drive 50 miles an hour with perfect safety," he said.

"Instead of more speed, what we need is automatic speed control on all cars. In the Chicago metropolitan area a mechanical limit of 40 miles an hour would be about right."

Judge Gutknecht said he has little patience with speeders because "carelessness and thoughtlessness may cause most accidents, but speed kills."

The Bible: Beacon Light of the World

The fifty-first installment of 54 daily articles, written by Albert F. Gilmore for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR will be found on

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The Bible in Outline: Page 15

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The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Wednesday, Nov. 27

Laval—Radio Speech Strengthens Régime

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS—Premier Laval broadcast to France a blunt declaration that the fate of the franc will be decided Thursday when Parliament meets, and that a vote against the Government is a vote against the franc. His chances of continuing in office are regarded as much strengthened now, since none but the most extreme Radicals will dare to be held responsible for forcing devaluation.

The Laval negotiations with Germany came further out into the open during this speech, when he declared for "relationships of good neighborliness and mutual esteem with Germany." However, France will not sacrifice its military alliance with Russia, the Premier clearly implied. It remains highly improbable that Germany will accept Laval assurances that the Soviet pact is not injurious to Germany and directed at Germany.

Radical Deputies swing to Laval: Page 5.

Clipper—Crew Spends Holiday at Guam

GUAM ISLAND (AP) (Via Pan American Airways Radio)—Residents of Guam hailed arrival of the mail-laden China Clipper as ending the isolation of this tropical Pacific isle.

The graceful sky liner, nearing the end of its first flight over a trans-pacific air-mail route, arrived here from Wake Island at 12:07 a. m., E. S. T. The 1536-mile distance was covered in 10h. 3m.

Captain Musick said the flying boat would lay over here tomorrow, taking off on the last leg of the route to Manila at dawn Friday morning. The crew will be guests of Gov. George A. Alexander at Thanksgiving dinner tomorrow.

Secretary Dern exchanged greetings in mid-Pacific with the crew of the China Clipper. The cruiser Chester, on which Secretary Dern and others are returning from ceremonies celebrating the inauguration of the new Philippine Commonwealth Government, sighted the big plane about 450 miles west of Wake Island. The Secretary waved greetings as the plane flew low over the cruiser, and a few minutes later he radioed best wishes to Captain Musick and the crew.

Russia—Frustrators of Plots Promoted

MOSCOW—The Soviet press accused foreign capitalist and espionage groups of fomenting domestic rebellion against the Russian Government, the Associated Press reports. In return for "glorious work" in frustrating these plots, leaders of the Soviet intelligence service have been raised in rank.

The press reports accused counter-revolutionists from the outside of using poison, bullets, bribes, dynamite and propaganda to try and undermine the Government. What remains of domestic Russian class exploiters have been enrolled in these sabotaging activities it was said, and "hundreds and thousands of agents from the outside" have been imported to aid the work.

G. O. P.—Lincoln Day Speakers Named

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Alf M. Landon, the balanced-budget Governor of Kansas, and Arthur H. Vandenberg, Republican Senator from Michigan—both possibilities for Republican presidential nomination next year—are listed as the headliners for the Lincoln Day dinner of the National Republican Club. Senator Vandenberg already has accepted, but Col. Theodore Roosevelt, president of the club, said they were waiting to hear from Governor Landon.

Significance attaches to the invitation, since New York Republicans hold the lead strings of the National Republican Committee and most of the purse strings for the national war chest.

Labor—Wins New Zealand Elections

WELLINGTON, N. Z.—The first Labor Party Government in the history of the Commonwealth was in process of formation, following the crushing defeat by that party of the four-year-old coalition National Government. The Labor Party, led by Michael J. Savage, reports the Associated Press, won 52 of the 80 seats in the next House of Representatives. The defeated Prime Minister, George W. Forbes, saw two of his Cabinet ministers lose their election fights.

Outline of campaign policies: Page 1.

Antarctic—Rescue Plans for Ellsworth Laid

NEW YORK (AP)—Steps preparatory to a possible rescue expedition for Lincoln Ellsworth and his pilot were in progress aboard the base ship, the Wyatt Earp, it was learned here. Ellsworth and Hollick-Kenyon were last heard from at 10:48 a. m. (E. S. T.) Saturday, while they were flying toward the Bay of Whales, former base of Admiral Byrd in the Antarctic.

Word of the rescue preparations was wirelessed to the New York Times. "Should no news be heard within the next day or so, then it only remains to carry out the measures outlined by Mr. Ellsworth in a statement left at the Wyatt Earp, in which the explorer outlined his procedure in the event of a forced landing and his inability to send communications," the message said.

In Ethiopia—Both Sides Tell of Victories

NORTHERN FRONT—The Ethiopian and Italian war officials continued to bombard each other with conflicting reports of successes. Ethiopia proclaimed that 1000 Italians had been compelled to fall back from Makale on Adigrat. This announcement had been preceded by

(Continued on Page 3, Column 1)

Louisiana—Victim of Ward Politics

Long Expanded Powers of Local Bosses to Cover the State

Copied Tammany

By Frederick W. Carr

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW ORLEANS, La., Nov. 27—Most of the causes that fabricated dictatorship in Louisiana are operating widely throughout America today.

"Jimmy" Walkers and "Big Bill" Thompsons, as well as Huey Longs, luxuriate in the gorgeous tropical climate of American politics. Even removal of a dictator himself, as Louisiana shows, does not necessarily remove the conditions which make dictatorship possible.

The embryonic empire initiated along the waters of the Gulf of Mexico makes clear that dictatorship cannot be ignored like a tale of a fabulous sea monster. Evidence accumulates that the dictator-hazard can be overcome only by strengthening the basic concepts of individual liberty.

Liberty Never Safe

And proof grows that this liberty must constantly be won anew—as Tom Paine remarked in the period of the founding of the Republic:

"Those who expect to reap the blessings of freedom must, like men, undergo the fatigue of supporting it."

The unusual subversion of politics which has tended to separate liberty from government has made this State an exceptional testing ground today for citizenship. Failure of self-government here illumines lesser failures, often little recognized, in other communities.

The first thing perhaps that Louisiana points to is that America has had scores of petty dictators. The "big boss" in the American city who dictates the local government of from 500,000 to 5,000,000 residents exercises a genuine political dominion.

Long Jumped the Gap

To take the best-known case, in his history of Tammany Hall, Werner observes:

"From about 1850 until 1924, except for a few short intervals, Tammany Hall and the city (New York) were under the domination of absolute monarchs."

Only a few steps intervene between the making of mayors whom the people do not want and the making of laws which the people do not want.

Huey Long jumped this gap.

The "Kingfish" was primarily a "boss" of the big city type made celebrated by Tammany and its imitators. It chanced that his field became not a city but a state. Instead of a municipal "boss," he became a state "boss." There have been state "bosses" before, but of the conventional type.

Long then revealed how hostile to democracy the common system of machine politics can be made. The

(Continued on Page 4, Column 1)

After Huey Long—What?

CONDITIONS that permitted dictatorship in Louisiana did not pass with Huey Long. On Jan. 21 that State votes to determine to what extent Long's dictatorial laws will be repealed—to what extent full exercise of citizenship can be regained.

The situation has been intimately studied by a Monitor staff correspondent thoroughly familiar with conditions in Louisiana.

Third of Six Articles

American Political Plan Is Peculiarly Fitted to Bread Dictators

Liberty Never Safe

Miss 'Jap' Preferred Trunk Line

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

POMPTON LAKES, N. J., Nov. 27—"Jap," the four-ton circus elephant, and "Mac," the five-ton motortruck, are still estranged although they are both back home following their "falling out" in East Orange the other evening.

They came walking into Campgaw near here, winter headquarters of the Gorman Brothers circus, acting very "snooty"—but wait, lets not get involved; the elephant was "snooty," the truck was sooty; the elephant walked indignantly, the truck rolled with a swagger. It might be said that both suffered a bit from self pity and injured pride, which is always funny in anyone—even a truck.

The whole thing started back in East Orange when the truck, homeward bound with the elephant aboard after an advertising stunt in Irvington, swerved at a curve and dumped "Jap" unceremoniously into the ditch. "Jap" was peeved and provoked. She trumpeted an indignant protest and refused to speak to the truck thereafter, much less climb aboard. One could almost hear her snorting under her breath: "Brute and wifebeater!"

Do what he might, Joseph Zweark, truck driver, could not get Jap to step foot on the contraption that had betrayed her. Even after a night in a garage and a bale of hay, she steadfastly refused to become reconciled. The truck, gay deceiver, stood by nonchalantly. It was "okeh" with it. Let Miss Pachyderm get uppety. But "Jap" stood on her pride in addition to four very large splay feet which refused to budge.

So "Mac" drove off. Truck-driver Zweark said a few pleading words and gave her the "hook," and off they started — phlumf, phlumf, phlumf, over 20 miles of Jersey asphalt, goin' home, goin' home, we're jist goin' home, and so far into the night.

Today "Jap" weaves her trunk among the hay whisps and winnows the chaff over her leathery topside, plainly going out of her way to prove her indifference. "Mac" is chunking and honking about the lot with a note of disdain in his exhaust. But Truck Driver Zweark sits on a bundle of tent-pegs chewing a straw and ruminating.

"Durn these circus romances, anyway," he mumbles as he rubs a shoeless foot.

Hull's Neutrality Doctrine Sets New Foreign Policy

(Continued from Page 1)

pointing in the same direction, there has now come from the State Department, on highest authority an explanation and interpretation of the "Hull doctrine," which puts the whole question of the United States in relationship to the League and Ethiopia in definite perspective.

The essence of this doctrine is that the United States does not want to become involved in war — not specifically the Ethiopian war but any war—and to this end is doing its utmost to carry through the letter and spirit of the Neutrality Act to prevent the building up of a financial interest in the conflict.

Where League Differs

The point where the League policy and the American policy differ is that the former has named the "aggressor," and is now acting like a police force toward Italy, after first acting like a judge.

The United States, under the guidance of Mr. Hull and his rather free translation of the Neutrality Act, is playing the role neither of judge nor of police. The fact that American policy has run parallel with the League's in many particulars is a matter of coincidence.

Mr. Hull has made it perfectly clear that he is prepared to cooperate with associations of nations to preserve and secure peace; but the cardinal emphasis is placed on keeping the United States out of war. Mr. Hull agrees with Congress that the surest way of taking the United States into a war is to build up a big commercial interest in it, by supplying war goods.

That Mr. Hull has a definite moral repugnance to such a trade there is no question. Industrial fattening off of war profits represents to him the taking of "blood money."

The Hull doctrine has much wider implications than at first seem evident. So far as the Ethiopian crisis goes, the State Department has always seemed open to the charge of diplomatic casuistry, when it declared that it was not co-operating with Geneva, when so many of its recent actions have supported the League.

Italian circles have made the charge from the outset, as the State Department solemnly warned Americans not to travel on non-existant Ethiopian passenger ships to Europe; and demurely imposed a moral embargo on shipments of oil and similar supplies to Addis Ababa, as well as Genoa, Naples and Leghorn.

Hull Doctrine

The fact is, however, that if the Hull doctrine were applied to another set of circumstances, say a war in the Far East, it would apparently be the State Department's intention to follow exactly the same tactics, with consequent results of even more far-reaching importance than as regards the Mediterranean.

For example, in a suppositious war between Russia and Japan, American exports to the belligerents would suffer the same restrictions now applying to Italy. Since Japan produces little oil and imports a good deal from the United States and Russia, in addition to what it gets from British and Dutch possessions this might prove inconvenient.

"War" in China

At the same time, a controversy between Japan and China that might be classified as a "war" would call for similar steps.

The doctrine would always be of particular importance if supplemented by boycotts by the League and the Hull policy would be such as to satisfy the League in advance that no sanctions which it took would be thwarted by American policy.

On the other hand, Mr. Hull preserves one important qualification, as his policy develops. Aside from primary war materials (guns, cartridges and the like) on which there is an absolute boycott, secondary war materials would be restricted only to prevent "abnormal" exports. This is a flexible term, and upon its interpretation State Department officials are now busily working.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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PWA Cash to Build Chicago Outer Drive Recommended in '09

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27 — An outer drive, first recommended for Chicago by its planning commission in 1909, will be completed with $2,324,181, just granted to the Chicago park district by the Public Works Administration.

Described as one of the most impressive municipal improvements in the country, the outer drive is already completed along the shore of Lake Michigan from the far south side of the city to the Loop and also along the north shore. Near the Loop, however, all traffic is routed to Michigan Avenue, causing serious traffic congestion and to an extent nullifying the time saved on the high-speed drive.

With the PWA grant, supplemented by its own funds, the park district plans to complete bridges across the Chicago River and the adjacent Michigan Canal, connecting the north and south outer drives.

"The completion of this outer drive has always been considered one of the most important projects proposed for the PWA program," says Harold L. Ickes, PWA administrator. "As a Chicagoan, I took special interest in the early efforts to provide funds for the work, but the consolidation of Chicago park districts in 1933, and the litigation which followed this consolidation, hampered PWA's efforts to assist the new park district."

Collusion Charged In Newfoundland

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Nov. 27 (AP)—A charge that Newfoundland's present Commission Government was forced upon this oldest English colony in 1933 by collusion and bribery was made last night in a speech by former Finance Minister P. J. Cashin.

Newfoundland has been ruled by a Royal Commission with dictatorial financial powers since it was unable to meet service on its internal debt.

Mr. Cashin, who said he had been denied the use of radio stations for a speech attacking the Government on Oct. 30, declared that the Parliament had voted its own suspension and acceptance of the Royal Commission two years ago after F. C. Alderdice, then Prime Minister, promised remunerative positions to members of his own party.

Mr. Alderdice is now Secretary for Home Affairs in the Commission Government.

Reductions in the dole to a large proportion of the island's population which is unemployed, and subsidization of mining and timber interests have resulted in serious demonstrations.

Britain Urged To Take Lead On Oil Ban to Italy

(Continued from Page 1)

curbing a dispute which had actually led to fighting—would to a considerable extent be made unnecessary, Sir Samuel said.

League Experts Check Operation of Sanctions; Aim to Close Breaches

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, Nov. 27—The Committee of Experts designated by the Committee of Eighteen, despite the postponement of the meeting of the parent body, was called together today to examine and to analyze documents on the application of sanctions which arrive every day in considerable number at the League Secretariat.

Sanctions experts have come from Great Britain, Spain, France, Greece, Poland, Roumania, Sweden, Turkey, Russia and Yugoslavia and are expected to remain theoretically in permanent session.

Swede Is Chairman

Augusto Vasconcelos of Portugal, President of the Sanctions Committee of Eighteen, presided as the meeting convened. Dr. Karl Josef Westman of Sweden was made permanent chairman of the Experts Subcommittee.

The original membership was joined by experts from Belgium and Holland and the committee was divided up into two groups—the one to consider finanical sanctions and the other to study the arms embargo and the economic boycott.

Are They Doing Their Part?

The function of the Committee of Experts is to ascertain whether the actual application of sanctions in the different countries corresponds to the decisions of the Co-ordination Committee. Especially will their attention be directed to territories depending on member-states—that is to say colonies, protectorates and mandated countries which might make breaches in the wall of sanctions. They also give advice on questions which arise, particularly it would seem on the possibility of preventing supplies of petrol from reaching Italy.

The question of petrol in the last resort, however, appears to be political rather than technical.

Italy Has a List

Italy itself has made a preliminary list of sanctionist, semi-sanctionist and anti - sanctionist countries, which may not, however, conform to that which the Committee will draw up. According to this statement 38 nations are fully sanctionist. Thirteen have made reservations more or less serious and the Italian classification includes in this last division—perhaps arbitrarily — Switzerland, Bolivia, Argentina, Ecuador, Guatemala, Spain, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, Salvador, Venezuela, Uruguay and Latvia. Then there are those which decline to adhere to the system of sanctions, namely Austria, Hungary, Albania and Paraguay.

Held Unimportant

The situation is far from being as favorable to Italy as is thus implied. Most of the reserves are not important or the countries making them are unimportant in this connection. As for non-members, it is clear that Italy can count on very little help from them. Not only is the United States considering an embargo on petrol, as the most vital of all modern war materials, but Germany has issued a decree prohibiting exportation without license of a long list of articles.

Germany's Decree

This decree was issued as a communiqué in connection with sanctions after a visit of the German Consul, Dr. Wolfgang Krauel, to the Secretariat.

The German action does not appear to be directed specifically against Italy as it applies to all countries and its object is to prevent profiteering in goods necessary to Germany's existence. That it should have been communicated to the press by the League under the head of sanctions, however, have provoked considerable comment concerning Germany's relations with the League.

Ian Hay Sees Peace In Hands of English Speaking Peoples

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 27—When the English-speaking peoples set their face resolutely against war there will be world peace, in the opinion of Major John Hay Beith (Ian Hay), author and dramatist, who has just ended a month's trip to the United States as the guest of the English-Speaking Union here.

"After all," he said, "there must be about 250,000,000 people in this world who speak English, and not one of them wants war. I can't help feeling that if all that mighty host spoke together it would amount to an ultimatum that no belligerent in the world could either dispute or ignore.

"And to that extent, if ever that emergency arises, I do think that international co-operation—unanimous, spontaneous co-operation—is possible."

Major Beith saw no danger of a general war in Europe soon.

"Nobody wants it, and, more important still, nobody regards it as inevitable," he said. "In 1914, everybody in Europe was saying, 'War has got to come; it has been boiling up for years; let's tackle it now and get it over with.' Today nobody is saying that. They are saying to their governments, 'We don't want war; keep us out of it,' and I think that is going to make all the difference."

Tokyo Sends Troops Into North China

(Continued from Page 1)

and Suiyuan, followed by establishment of an autonomous regime in the demilitarized zone, including part of eastern Hopei.

The unobstructed Japanese military movement into North China was described by some Japanese spokesmen as merely one phase of widespread maneuvers.

Intimidation Alleged

Chinese sources, however, conjectured that the troop influx might be aimed at intimidating North China officials into acceptance of the autonomy program and forestalling any Nanking efforts to suppress the campaign forcibly.

Detachments of Japanese troops appeared suddenly in localities of North China where never before had they been seen.

Chinese reports said truckloads of the Japanese forces were moving toward Paotingfu, 80 miles south of Peiping, headquarters for the army of Gen. Shang Chen.

From Taiyuan, capital of Shansi province, came an unconfirmed report that a few Japanese soldiers had appeared there. A Japanese military airplane also was reported to have arrived at Taiyuan.

Plan Disapproved

Maj. Gen. Rensuke Isogai, Japanese military attaché at Shanghai, in a communiqué issued today, said he had informed Gen. Chen Yi, Nanking Government official, that the Japanese army does not approve of Nanking's reported plan for alleviation of the North China crisis.

(The plan, which responsible Japanese quarters said yesterday had been decided on, involved removal and arrest of Yin Yu-keng, self-appointed head of the newly-formed East Hopei autonomous state, and certain changes in the administration of North China.)

General Kogai announced he had urged General Chen to advise Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek to adopt a three-point remedy for the situation, as follows:

1. Cancellation of the Chinese monetary program in so far as it affects North China;
2. A clear-cut definition of China's attitude on Sino-Japanese co-operation in checking Communism in the north;
3. A Nanking announcement of the dismissal of the "powerful figures" responsible for discontent in North China.

Nanking Plans to Halt Autonomist Movement Beyond Present Lines

NANKING, China, Nov. 27 (AP)—A high Government official told the Associated Press today the Chinese Government had determined to meet with force any move to impose the autonomy program on the territory south of the borders of Hopei and Chahar Provinces.

(Yin Ju-keng, administrative commissioner of the North China demilitarized zone, already has proclaimed an autonomous state in 25 counties in East Hopei and Chahar Provinces.)

The nation's militarists, meeting in Nanking, have adopted a plan to defend Shantung and Honan Provinces against encroachment from the southern Hopei border, the Government informant stated.

This border has been adopted as the first line of defense against any autonomy movement from the north—political or military—he asserted.

The Central Government is seeking to hold the support of the Shantung Governor, Han Fu-chu, by entrusting him with the defense of the Northern Honan and Shantung frontiers and promising him money and supplies, if needed, to stem invasion.

Han Fu-chu of late has been wooed assiduously by the Japanese.

"Arrangements with Japan prevent us from doing anything in a military way to prevent detachment of Hopei and Chahar provinces if Sung Chen-yuan (commander of the Peiping-Tientsin garrison) weakens," said the official.

"But any threat to Nanking sovereignty south of that area will not be tolerated."

He declared that danger of hostilities lies in the possibility of friction between the Hopei armies of Sung Chen-yuan and Shang Chen, Governor of the province.

Recent conferences between Yen Hsi-shan, Governor of Shansi province and Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, the Central Government's military overlord, have improved hopes that Governor Yen will cooperate in checking the spread of autonomy westward into Shansi and Suiyan.

Mongolians Reject Manchu Demands; Conference Ends

TOKYO, Nov. 27 (AP)—Efforts by the Japanese army and Manchoukuo to penetrate into the secrets of Soviet Russia's influence over Outer Mongolia have failed.

The Mongolia-Manchoukuo conference which has been in session at Manchuli since June 4, closed down yesterday in an atmosphere unfavorable for the future friendly relations of the countries concerned.

The Hsinking correspondent of the Japanese News Agency, Rengo, reported that the Manchoukuoan Foreign Office stated the failure of the conference was due to the Mongols' stubborn rejection of Manchoukuo's proposal.

Consequently, the Foreign Office was reported as saying that Manchoukuo henceforth will regard Outer Mongolia as "a region of danger and mystery abutting on her frontiers, and reserves the right to take the full initiative in the settlement of pending or future issues with that nation.

Russian Advisers

The conference was called in an effort to arrange a settlement of the "Kharka incident," an armed clash between Japanese - Manchoukuoan and Outer Mongolian forces on the frontier near the lake called Bor Nor in January.

The Mongols arrived for the conference over the Trans-Siberian Railway, accompanied by Russian advisers. They met a delegation of Manchoukuoans directed by Japanese advisers.

Lin Sheng, a Mongol Prince, who has joined the regime of Emperor Kang Teh of Manchoukuo, proposed that diplomatic missions be exchanged between Hsinking and Urga, or Ulan Bator, as the capital of the Outer Mongolian Republic is known to the Mongols and Russians.

Objected to Observers

The Mongol response was less than lukewarm. The Mongols and their Russian friends have no desire to have Japanese (of Manchoukuo) diplomatic and military agents in Outer Mongolia. The Mongols said they had come to Manchuli for the sole purpose of settling the "Kharka incident."

It was reported that the Mongols and their Russian friends preferred that there be no diplomatic experts observing activities in Outer Mongolia.

When the conference closed, the Manchoukuoans declared further negotiations were impossible, and bade a solemn farewell to the Mongols.

Said the Manchoukuoan statement: "Manchoukuo concludes that Outer Mongolia's freedom is restrained by some outside agency (meaning Soviet Russia) and it cannot regard Outer Mongolia as an independent nation with which it is possible to deal equally."

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What's Going On in the Arts

Marjorie Fulton-Mack Harrell

MARJORIE FULTON, violinist, and Mack Harrell, bass-baritone, gave their first Boston recital last night in Jordan Hall, assisted by Arpad Sandor at the piano. Mr. Harrell sang (with violin obbligato) "Hier in meines Vaters Stätte," from Cantata No. 32, and "Wenn Trost und Hülf," from Cantata No. 117, by Bach; Schubert's "Der Doppelgänger" and "Der Musensohn"; "Wie Melodien zieht es mir," "Auf dem Kirchhofe" and "Willst du, das ich geh?" by Brahms, and a group of modern English songs. Miss Fulton played Mozart's Concerto in G and a group of smaller pieces which included Ravel's "Tzigane."

Here was an excellently planned program, which proved as pleasant to listen to as it looked on paper. Mr. Harrell was well advised to bring to a recital platform these airs from Bach's cantatas, which too seldom come to hearing. Singing them, he manifested not only his serious artistic purpose, but also a deep understanding of their musical content and their devotional significance.

In his group of Lieder, he demonstrated his sense of the correct style for this exacting type of music; differentiating, moreover, each item from its companions. His songs in English gave further evidence of his taste and discretion.

Mr. Harrell is the possessor of a voice of fine quality and wide range. He has learned, besides, to use it with freedom, to make it the bearer of the musical message of the composer in hand. His tone is full and sonorous, his intonation sure, his coloring just. He displays a keen musical intelligence, and exceptional interpretative powers. His scale is even over nearly his entire range, but his lowest tones are wanting in the resonance of the true bass. His is essentially a baritone voice, and it probably would be wise not to attempt to extend it further, since its compass is already sufficient for all necessary uses.

Miss Fulton's playing also was admirable. She has an entirely adequate technique, a pure though not a large tone, a subtle feeling for rhythm and intelligent musicianship. Mozart always is a severe test, but in this instance the test was met with high credit. The Adagio was played with great loveliness, and with a taste that excluded any touch of sentimentality. Technical problems were met with aplomb throughout the evening, with only a few minor slips in bowing. The Ravel showpiece was played with great virtuosity, though of course so cultivated a musician can hardly bring to it the touch of reckless bravado it demands.

The accompaniments of Mr. Sandor added enormously to the artistic value of the concert.

Miss Fulton and Mr. Harrell enhanced the pleasure of their very large and appreciative audience by their stage presence. These young musicians are a definite addition to the musical life of the city.

L. A. S.

The Dance—New York Notes

DANCICALLY speaking, New York is undoubtedly the center of America—although we don't really know all that is creatively going on in the South, on the Pacific Coast, or in the Middle West. As to the South, it is said that Martha Graham's forthcoming appearance at Rollins College is hailed as a unique event for miles around, and that the Humphrey-Weidman troupe will make a brief tour semi-southward; and it has long been noteworthy that the Dallas Morning News consistently speaks up on dance matters for the Southwest. The Pacific Coast entertains many eastern visitors in dance as well as drama—Benjamin Zemach and Agnes de Mille among them—and several representatives of the Wigman School. Remembering too, certain broad-minded educational institutions in the Middle West, and creative dance teachers who have worked and are working there, it would seem that productive dance-consciousness throughout the country is on the up grade.

Yet the comparative states of growth in other parts of the country are significantly indicated when young Berta Ochsner comes out of the West (namely Wisconsin) to make her New York debut and John Martin finds her full of promise and attainment but technically about ten years behind the dancing times of New York—just emerging, as he says, from the "plastique" stage. Miss Ochsner appeared at the Guild Theater last Sunday afternoon.

Next Sunday evening, while Angna Enters gives her second one-woman show at the Masque Theater, Yvonne Georgi, erstwhile partner of Harald Kreutzberg, will make her first solo appearance in this country at the Guild Theater, following it with a second program at the same theater on Sunday evening, Dec. 8. Thence, instead of touring the country, she will depart for her home town of Amsterdam, where she is engaged to stage a ballet based on Beethoven's "Prometheus."

Also on Dec. 1, Sophia Delza will speak at the Guild Art Gallery on "Comparative Trends in Modern Dance and the Plastic Arts." Same evening, South American Folk Dances (Armandi Zegri, leader) will be the subject at the New School for Social Research.

At the New School on Tuesday evening, Dec. 3, Martha Graham, assisted by her group, will conduct the lecture-demonstration.

On Thursday evening, Dec. 5, there will be a Folk Dance Ball at the West Side Y. W. C. A. In the afternoon, a recital by Marina Yurlova, in Town Hall.

The recent report in this column that the American Ballet was touring the country by busload was mistaken. We learn from the December issue of The American Dancer that the tour was canceled in Scranton, Penna., late in October. Georges Balanchine, the ballet-master, has been engaged to stage some dances for the new "Ziegfield Follies"—opening in Boston on Christmas night—in which some of his company will appear.

M. L.

Elizabeth Huntington

WATER colors by Elizabeth H. T. Huntington are exhibited at the Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street. The smaller pictures change the customary aspect of the gallery, which is generally hung with dignified portraits and elegant still-life pieces.

Mrs. Huntington's aquarelles benefit by a discerning simplification. Far more is implied than is painted. She seems to prefer a few strokes properly placed, so that a tree results from a single flourish of the brush, a mountain from a few broad washes. And from the few applications of pigment, one may deduce the nature of the tree or mountain, the bulk, the distance, the color and the position in its environment. The same method in oils would seem superficial, cursory. The translucent quality of water color deepens the significance.

Among subjects are views of Jaffrey, Tamworth, Boothbay Harbor, Ogunquit and Barnstable. For us Mrs. Huntington's winter scenes are the most moving. She imparts to them a very authentic chill and dampness, a feeling of dull light and impending storm; she exercises most fully her capacity to cram a wide range of qualities into a few touches of color. The method is one of liberation, expressive and responsible. The very lack of ostentation recommends the pictures the more.

Copley Society

Bertha Davidson Hoxie shows a group of paintings including still-life, portraits and miniatures at the Copley Society, 296 Commonwealth Avenue. The flowers are distributed in agreeable, conventional arrangements and painted with a fairly literal rendition. The painter seems to enjoy the process of making these portrayals. The miniatures evoke an inevitable admiration for painstaking workmanship.

D. A.

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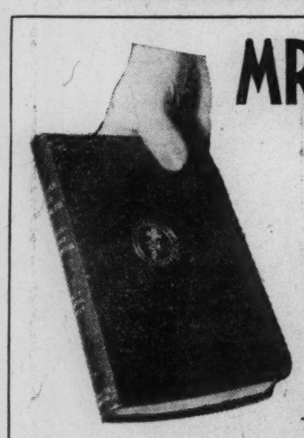
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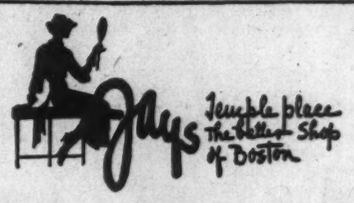
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The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Continued from Page 1

official Ethiopian word that the Italians had evacuated Gorrahei and Gerlogubi on the southern front.

Both claims were denied by the Italian spokesmen. It was admitted that bitter fighting had set in on the north, but that it was ineffectual from the Ethiopian standpoint and that the Italian armies had advanced slightly.

At Dolo in the extreme south, each side claimed an advance—Italy that two Ethiopian governors had fallen in a skirmish, and Ethiopia that its forces had invaded Italian Somaliland again.

Addis Ababa — A proclamation by the High Bishop of the Coptic Church was dispatched throughout the land, calling for further sacrifices in defense of Ethiopia. When the text is published, it is expected to amount to a proclamation of war which has hitherto been avoided by both sides. The effect in the provinces will be electric, Ethiopians said.

Italy—Forceful Resistance on Oil Ban Likely

ROME—A well-informed Italian spokesman minced no words in predicting forceful resistance to oil and coal embargoes, the Associated Press reports, and explained the reason why in this way:

Addition of oil and coal to the sanctions list would result in slow strangulation to Italy. Perhaps, he said, Italy would do better to resist by force at once since it would later be in a weakened condition as the oil and coal stocks were depleted.

London — Sir Arthur Salter urged the British Government to set an example by embargoing oil at once, saying it was the most effective sanction and that a British lead would evoke support quickly from the other oil exporting nations.

Sir Samuel Hoare again referred, albeit somewhat vaguely, to a study of the economic causes of war, with a view to world action to counteract them.

Plane—Propellers De-iced by 'Flinger Ring'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Perfection of the "flinger ring," a simple device to overcome one of aviation's greatest enemies—ice on the propeller—is announced by the Bureau of Air Commerce. Weighing only two pounds, the invention supplies a continuous application of alcohol or other deicing solution to the blade.

Electric—Bureau Head Resigns

WASHINGTON (AP)—Morris L. Cooke resigned as head of the Electric Home and Farm Authority. It was rumored that he wanted a long period for repayment of loans on electric home appliances, where RFC officials preferred a shorter term loan on such rapidly depreciating equipment.

Navies—Britain to Press for Limitations

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—The British hope to extract a gentlemen's agreement limiting naval construction in various categories, from the conference here on Dec. 6. Britain is understood to desire as close limits as possible on both tonnage and types of ships, the building plans of each nation to be mutually exchanged. Any talk of ratios is probably to be abandoned, since Japan will not submit to inferiority through the ratio method.

Sir Samuel Hoare, Foreign Secretary, and Sir Bolton Eyres Monsell, First Lord of the Admiralty, will head the British delegation, it is authoritatively declared. Prime Minister Stanley Baldwin will speak.

Washington — A number of peace organizations jointly presented their demand for a genuine naval disarmament policy to William Phillips, Under Secretary of State and an American delegate to the conference.

Frontiers—Mongol-Manchu Conference Fails

HSINKING, Manchoukuo—The conference between Manchoukuo and Outer Mongolia which has intermittently discussed frontier disorders since June, collapsed, according to Japanese dispatches. Outer Mongolia refused to permit Manchoukuan border commissioners to penetrate beyond a given point inside their borders, while Manchoukuo repeatedly tried to get its representatives passports for the interior of that secretive Soviet-dominated state.

Observers are agreed that neither Japan nor Russia wants any hostilities at this point, and so no dire consequences are anticipated.

Outline of conflicting views: Page 2.

Veterans—Promised Relief Jobs at Home

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—About 800 war veterans here to seek employment or to organize another bonus march are being given railroad fare to their homes and a promise of work relief jobs there. This change of method in handling this floating population follows the abandonment of the Administration's transient camp program.

Meanwhile Secretary Morgenthau gave them no encouragement, saying there is "no change" on the bonus situation so far as the Administration is concerned.

Olympic—American Committee Asked to Withdraw

WASHINGTON (AP)—The American Olympic Committee was asked by the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom to withdraw the United States from the 1936 games in Germany. A resolution sent to the committee asserted that "racial discrimination has been practiced by the Nazi Government" in violation of the Olympic code.

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Conte di Savoia†	New York, Nov. 30	Nov. 29, 8:00 pm	Nov. 30, 9:00 am
Transylvania‡	New York, Nov. 30	Nov. 29, 8:00 pm	Nov. 30, 8:00 am

To Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailings	Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Manulani	San Francisco, Dec. 4	Nov. 29, 4:00 pm	Nov. 29, 7:30 pm
Mariposa	San Francisco, Dec. 10	Dec. 5, 4:00 pm	Dec. 5, 7:30 pm
Mariposa	San Pedro, Dec. 12	Dec. 7, 4:00 pm	Dec. 7, 7:30 pm

To China and Japan

Steamship	Sailings	Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
President Grant	Seattle, Dec. 7	Dec. 2, 4:00 pm	Dec. 2, 7:30 pm
General Pershing	Portland, Dec. 10	Dec. 5, 4:00 pm	Dec. 5, 7:30 pm
Empress of Asia	Victoria, Dec. 14	Dec. 9, 4:00 pm	Dec. 9, 7:30 pm

*Except North Ireland, Scotland, Italy and Mediterranean countries.
†Italy and Mediterranean countries only.
‡North Ireland and Scotland only.

Thanksgiving

Keep this day forever—in SNAPSHOTS

HERE'S our Thanksgiving suggestion for you—take snapshots of the reunion... the jollity and the merry-making. It's one of the great times of the year... when families get together—when reunions mean something. Have your Kodak handy... load up with Kodak "SS" or Verichrome Film, and keep this Thanksgiving fresh with pictures, indoors or out.

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WASHINGTON, 607 14th Street N. W.

While They Counted Noses in Turkey

Acme

Everybody Stayed Indoors for Census

Every man, woman and child in Turkey is said to have obeyed orders issued by the Government, remaining indoors during the taking of the national census—the biggest and most thorough ever held in that country. All public vehicles stopped running and the streets were deserted, with the exception of military and police patrols, like the lone figure shown above on his way through Istanbul.

Arms Mandate Put Before Delegate By Peace Groups

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27—William Phillips, Under Secretary of State and delegate to the forthcoming Naval Conference in London, was told by a delegation of peace workers yesterday that public opinion in the United States wants a real disarmament policy.

The delegation represented associations which are co-operating in circulating the people's mandate to end war, which is sponsored by the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom. Hundreds of thousands of names have already been signed to this mandate, demanding that governments stop all increase of armaments and of armed forces, that existing machinery be sued for peaceful settlement of present conflicts, that a world treaty be secured for immediate reduction of arms, and that international agreements, founded on recognition of world interdependence, be secured.

Delegation

Chairman of the delegation was Mrs. Carroll Miller, sister of Senator Joseph F. Guffey, of Pennsylvania. Other members were Mrs. Emily Newell Blair, consumers' representative on the advisory council of the NRA; Dr. Esther Caukin Brunauer, of the American Association of University Women; Miss Florence Barnes, of the National Women's Trade Union League; Miss Izora Scott, of the World W. C. T. U.; Warren Mullin, of the National Council for Prevention of War; Dr. Russell J. Clinchy of the World Alliance for International Friendship Through the Churches; Miss Esther Morton Smith, of the American Friends' Service Committee and Miss Dorothy Detzer, of the Women's International League.

Dispelling Suspicion

Dr. Brunauer told Mr. Phillips that she realized that disarmament is not a magic formula to establish world peace, yet it would contribute materially to the relaxing of tension and to the dispelling of suspicion across international boundaries.

Dr. Clinchy reported that "religious bodies in every nation are unanimous in asking their governments to give the most serious consideration to this effort and to refuse to be swayed by defeatism or cynicism."

Miss Detzer pointed out that the mandate, now being circulated in 30 countries, has been signed in the United States by the rank and file of labor, the churches, women's groups, peace organizations and by many leading citizens besides.

Emasculating Felons Studied in Kentucky

FRANKFORT, Ky., Nov. 27—(AP) Kentucky's special prison advisory commission recommended Nov. 23 the emasculation of desperate criminals and degenerates.

The commission, appointed last March by Governor Laffoon, reported it was convinced from its crime survey that the "desperado type of felon is more afraid of desexing than of the ineffective and almost entirely obsolete death penalty.

"Experts in the handling of desperate criminals of the killer type such as Dillinger and his like point out that each one has one or more 'molls' for whom he steals and kills," the report stated. "In such extreme cases the indicated protection to society is the desexing of both the man and his 'moll.'"

Boeing Bombing Plane Out of Army Competition

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27 (AP)—Three weeks after the fatal crash of a giant Boeing bombing plane at Dayton, Ohio, the War Department disclosed that its type had been eliminated from the present competition contracts to supply the army air corps with a large number of such ships.

It was emphasized, however, that Boeing planes were not barred from future army purchases and the intimation was given that an order for a squadron of them for experimental field work was being considered.

Landon Proposed for G. O. P.

TOPEKA, Kan., Nov. 27 (AP)—Dr. W. M. Jardine, Secretary of Agriculture in the Coolidge Cabinet and Minister to Egypt during the Hoover Administration, yesterday urged nomination of Gov. Alf M. Landon as the Republican presidential candidate. "Governor Landon fits right into the pitcure," he declared, "as the type of man sensible folk want for President."

Thanksgiving Not Always Thursday And Originally Was Day of Fasting

By the Associated Press

Thanksgiving Day is popularly supposed to have been as stable as the sun since the time of the Pilgrim Fathers, but records in the Library of Congress show it hasn't always fallen on Thursday—or in the late autumn.

It has been a time of fasting and a season of feasting. Sometimes spring has claimed the day.

The beginning of the day is generally attributed to Plymouth in 1621 when a group of Pilgrims "entertained and fasted" for almost a week, but Congressional Library records do not disclose any religious services during the period proclaimed by Governor Bradford.

America's first general Thanksgiving, however, marked Burgoyne's surrender. The proclamation issued for Thursday, Dec. 8, 1777, was a product of the Continental Congress.

The first Thanksgiving after the United States became a nation was Thursday, Nov. 26, 1789, and was proclaimed by George Washington.

The next was again a Thursday, Feb. 19, 1795, a fast day called by President Washington. Three years later a Thanksgiving Day was proclaimed by President John Adams for a Wednesday, May 9.

President Madison was a consistent Thursday man in proclaiming the day for each of his four years—but selected a different month for each.

The records reveal that no more Thanksgiving proclamations were issued for 47 years until President Lincoln in 1862 launched the observance as it stands today.

Amelia Earhart Says Colleges Have Failed To Prepare Careers

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Nov. 27 (AP)—Amelia Earhart, noted flier and "consultant in careers for women" at Purdue University, declared today that education has failed, in many respects, to prepare young people for careers.

She asserted "we may find the ideal state when both husband and wife work and when both share equal responsibility for the home" and expressed the belief men should take courses in home economics. She asserted there should be no differentiation between college courses for men and those for women.

Referring to a questionnaire given to all women in the university, Miss Earhart said only a few believed married women should work when they have small children, but that a large number felt mothers might work after the children have reached 16 years of age.

She reported 40 per cent of the Purdue freshman women know what they want to do when they enter college, and "this is a large proportion, I think, when you consider how little education does along the way to trace talents or analyze desires. However, 90 per cent of the senior class knows what it wants to do."

Veterans Appoint Lobby

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27 (AP)—The Veterans of Foreign Wars announced today the appointment of a "national legislative committee" to "present our case" to Congress. Immediate payment of the bonus is the chief item on the V. F. W. legislative program, said James E. Van Zandt, commander-in-chief.

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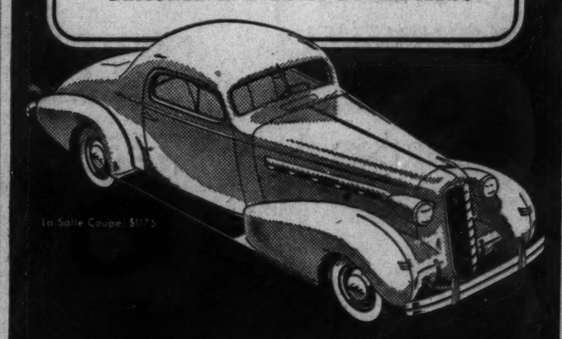

Last 'Pony Express of the Air' Recalls Romantic Flying Era

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 27—An aviation exhibit at Rockefeller Center was launched today with the formal retirement from service of the last "pony express of the air."

The little plane finds a place of honor in a museum as a symbol of a romantic era in the history of flying.

The biplane, nestling in the sunken plaza of the great 70-story skyscraper for the observance, is the Pitcairn Mailwing NC71M. Its takeoff from Chicago Oct. 14, 1935, marked the last official scheduled mail flight of an open cockpit plane to fly contract mail in the United States.

Mail Pilots Honored

Standing beside it at the ceremonies yesterday was J. Shelly Charles, mail pilot of Eastern Air Lines, who, in behalf of his fellow pilots, received from Miss Lily Pons, opera singer, a bronze plaque commemorating the deeds of these pioneers of the air mail. He wore the flying suit, boots, helmet and goggles by which the fliers of the open-cockpit planes were able to preserve the tradition of the postoffice that "neither snow nor rain, nor heat nor gloom of night stays these couriers from the swift completion of their appointed rounds." With Mr. Charles was "Broncho Charlie" Miller, last survivor of the mail riders of the old west, complete from Stetson hat to spurs.

The vicissitudes of service of the NC71M were described in a nation-wide radiocast by Charles P. Graddick, superintendent of the Air-Mail Service of the United States Post Office Department, and Capt. E. V. Rickenbacker, general manager of Eastern Air Lines.

Development

"This type of plane," said Mr. Graddick, "is emblematic of the pioneering days which have now passed—symbolical of daring pilots who blazed the early trails to help give us the safe and efficient airways and planes of today. There has emerged triumphant from the wilderness and uncertainty of the past, the greatest air transportation system on earth today, providing not only superspeed for air mail and express but one of the safest and most comfortable methods of rapid transport for passengers."

Captain Rickenbacker likewise explained how it was "the thousands of hours spent by courageous pilots battling the elements as they winged through the night" that had given to the industry the experience required to fly the giant high-speed, all-metal airplanes "that now regularly carry passengers, mail and express over a network of air routes completely covering the country."

State Board Tries to Put Glamor in Liquor Buying

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 27—In an attempt to surround the sale of wines and liquors with a new glamor, the State Liquor Control Board began a new experiment here yesterday. It opened its first "de luxe" store.

A crew of 25 men has been engaged in remodeling the store and decorating it in elaborate style. In the front is a lounge, equipped with leather arm chairs for waiting customers. The walls of the store are lined with glass cases displaying the liquors, which are stated to be of specially choice brands. Each case is provided with a card giving the brand, its history, its price, and the process of its manufacture.

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are offered to small or even large parties at nominal cost. Here luncheons or dinners may be obtained. Many committees find this service most satisfying. An air of unobtrusive quiet pervades BARCLAY environment.

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by FREDERICK S. ATTWOOD

The purpose of this book is to present certain fundamental and indisputable facts about the Bible, which should increase interest in it, and arouse and stimulate the desire to know the why and wherefore of it. No attempt is made to teach, interpret or apply the Bible text.

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972 THIRD AVENUE, N. W. Corner 58th Street
2821 THIRD AVENUE, Near 148th Street
17 CORTLANDT STREET, Bet. B'way and Church St.
BROOKLYN, N. Y.
75 FLATBUSH AVENUE, 1 block from Atlantic Ave. Sub. Sta.
471 BROADWAY, Corner Manhattan Ave
1558 PITKIN AVENUE, Bet. Herzl and Douglass Sts.
1772 PITKIN AVENUE, Corner Watkins St.
55-45 MYRTLE AVENUE, Cor. Putnam Ave. (Ridgewood, Queens)
350 FULTON STREET, Corner Pearl Street
JAMAICA, L. I.
165-18 JAMAICA AVENUE
JERSEY CITY, N. J.
320 CENTRAL AVENUE, Corner Griffith Street
NEWARK, N. J.
82 MARKET STREET, S. W. Cor. Washington St.
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
1215 MARKET STREET, 1511 CHESTNUT STREET
PROVIDENCE, R. I.
200 WEYBOSSET STREET, Crown Hotel Building
BOSTON, MASS.
43 TREMONT STREET, Near Scollay Square
605 WASHINGTON ST., Bet. Avery and Boylston Sts.
SYRACUSE, N. Y.
352 SOUTH SALINA ST., Two doors North of Loew's State Theatre
PITTSBURGH
233 FIFTH AVENUE, Between Wood and Market

Louisiana—Victim of Ward Politics

(Continued from Page 1)

state "boss"—if he risks it—can do something vastly more significant than the city "boss."

As Huey Long proved, the state "boss" can have laws passed—any kind of laws he wants—can make the state officially trample on opponents—can set up a personal detective force and direct a private army—can finally inaugurate an incipient dictatorship. Senator Long used only the familiar building materials of machine politics.

The list of causes that went into the manufacture of his dictatorship is extensive and familiar. Factors for the most part might be grouped as political, general and sectional thus:

Political Factors

Feeling that politics has been made a "dirty" field and that good people should keep out of it.

Unwillingness of substantial citizens to run for office.

Professionalizing of politics by the spoilsmen, making politics a "racket" which the outsider finds it hard to get into.

Discouragement of citizens through many defeats of their favored candidates by the machine.

Occasional discouragement of citizens when one of their own men turns machine leader, proves ineffective, or sells out.

Spoils politics, filling offices with appointees of the winners and turning out the defeated.

Jobholders working all year around for votes.

Fear and Intimidation

Deterioration of the merit system in appointment and tenure of public employees.

Tendency of business to help finance the machine for special privileges or through fear.

Demands of politicians for cash for the machine or themselves.

Advantage held by showman type of political leader over the less spectacular nominee.

Corrupt voting, through which election fraud has become a skilled art benefiting the machine.

Willingness of some politicians to be bought with jobs, contracts, etc.

Failure of public to back up good officials when machine seeks to get such out of its way.

Large blocks of voters of foreign stock easily led politically.

General Factors

Poverty.

Ignorance of many voters.

Gullibility of many who believe what they want to hear.

Lack of interest in subject of government.

Hard times turning desperate citizens toward fallacious shortcuts.

Tendency in hard times to resort to a personal leader instead of to principles.

Influence of great foreign currents on American affairs, inciting imitation or emulation.

Sectional Factors

Low pay of farmers, especially in the South.

Corresponding backwardness of many small southern farmers.

Illiteracy, Louisiana standing next to lowest state, though younger generations are reported getting adequate schooling.

Tardiness of women to interest themselves in politics, especially marked in the South.

One-party system of the South, which hampers oppposition to the faction in office.

The Leader

Misguided genius of the dictator himself. No set of causes will produce effective dictatorship, without the leader who fuses all the causes into his own fortune.

This sketch of elements that assisted in promoting the drift here toward autocracy is incomplete. Every item, however, worked to benefit the projects of Huey Long.

The Senator's political success brings out another cause that might be added. Conservative politicians must not be too conservative and get behind the times, it is suggested by one of the principal steps in Long's career. The people of Louisiana wanted better roads.

Got Promised Roads

When Long ran for Governor, his opponents backed away from a big road-building program. The young candidate promised the roads, and won. While, after all, the issues were not as simple as that, yet roads were important. If stable statesmen balk at meeting legitimate public demands, Louisiana indicates that the public, in seeking someone to supply its needs, may turn to the extremist.

Louisiana shows no exception to fundamental problems in public thinking the world over which are related to individual liberty.

One of the clearest lessons of the Long dictatorship is that freedom must be guarded in order to be preserved. Democracy, as this State has seen, cannot be obtained and then let go unwatched, lest some day it be suddenly found to be vanishing.

Alien Influence Felt

Besides the many American ingredients going into the making of Senator Long's peculiar system of government, there are two elements of international influence also operating. Both have helped to dull the yearning for individual liberty throughout the range of democracies. Though these fundamental causes cannot be singled out in Louisiana more than in any other state or nation, they have had their effect here as elsewhere. They are:

1. A laxness of interest in religion.

Of religion and self-government, James Bryce, one of the world's best authorities on democracy, observes that popular government will flourish or decline according to the moral and intellectual progress of mankind as a whole.

Qualities in Democracy

Democracy, he points out, assumes not merely intelligence in the people but an intelligence "elevated by honor, purified by sympathy, stimulated by a sense of duty to the community." He adds:

"The question of the permanency of democracy resolves itself into the question of whether mankind is growing in wisdom and virtue, and with that comes the question of what religion will be in the future.

"Governments that have ruled by force and fear have been able to live without moral sanctions, or to make their subjects believe that those sanctions consecrated them, but no free government has ever yet so lived and thrived, for it is by a reverence for the Powers Unseen and Eternal which impose those sanctions, that the powers of evil have been, however imperfectly, kept at bay and the fabric of society held together."

"2. The shift from political to economic issues.

This trend has been noticeable in Louisiana as elsewhere in the country and explains some of the confusion about Huey Long. The essential question is whether material benefits brought by the Senator outweigh the disadvantages to democracy he inspired. This problem, of which Louisiana supplies but a fraction, may be illuminated by Bryce's comment:

Prussian Doctrine Seeps in

"Though the Prussian doctrine of the state is unwelcome to English-speaking peoples the policies it suggests have been slowly, almost insensibly, supplanting the individualism of last century.

"We perceive that the enthusiasm which fired men's hearts for a century or more from the beginning of the American revolution down to our own times has now grown cool.

"The expression it found in the poets and orators of those days sounds strange and hollow in the ears of the present generation, bent on securing, with the least possible exertion, the material conditions of comfort and well-being."

Fortunately new allies for democracy are springing up. Better methods of government are being ascertained. Public administration is being made a profession by hundreds of city managers and their staffs. Thousands of men are demonstrating every day that under the right conditions public servants will work as faithfully and as efficiently for government as they will for private business. Meanwhile limitation of immigration is enabling America to progress in assimilating its newcomers. Other gains are being supplied.

America seems to have been set up as the prize in a colossal race. Influences that would defeat liberty are growing more powerful. The majority of the people is becoming more careless. However, the minority which militantly demands freedom sees the resources of democracy enlarging.

Democracy will win, its enthusiasts are convinced, if the hardships and the victories of the American past are prophetic of the overcomings of the future.

Louisiana Opinion Is Split

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New Orleans, La., Nov. 27

WHETHER Louisiana enjoys a "republican form of government" persists today as a political problem that may later flare directly into national prominence.

The Federal Constitution says:

"The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a republican form of government."

The Constitution does not define what this type of government is. It is usually interpreted as meaning a government which is popular or democratic in contrast to monarchial or autocratic.

If Senator Long's dictatorial law giving his faction complete control of the coming election should result in electing Long senators by illegitimate means, their entrance into the United States Senate will doubtless be protested by the losing faction. In such circumstances the question of whether Louisiana has a republican or popular form of government will probably be put up to the Senate.

Louisiana's form of government was brought incidentally to the notice of the nation earlier this year through rumors that a committee from the House of Representatives would hold an inquiry on the question. This committee, having to do with elections, has, however, indicated no purpose of going to Louisiana.

The Federal Government nearly 100 years ago moved to make good the guarantee of the Constitution. When Rhode Island was confronted with rival state governments, President Tyler indicated he would support the regularly constituted authorities of Rhode Island, and "Dorr's Rebellion" thereupon collapsed.

Viewpoints of both sides in Louisiana follow:

Reports that the Republican form of government is suffering in Louisiana through the policies of Senator Huey P. Long and his faction are termed ridiculous by the Long contingent.

Defense of the Long program in the controversy may be outlined thus:

"Government by the people—the essence of the republican form of government—has not been lost to this State. Free speech, free assemblage, free press and the free ballot continue. The institutions of popular government remain unaltered.

"In legislation Senator Long followed the established procedure. The laws he supported were passed in proper form. In their execution, the State functioned through its officers.

"The three principal divisions of government—executive, legislative and judicial—were kept separate.

"Both sides will have representation at the polls, and the election will be fair.

"The 'dictatorial' laws on analysis and study will be found reasonable, progressive and in the interest of better government.

"When such a genius as Huey Long could lead the State with such unanimity to carry through the policies he pointed out with great foresight, no rights of democracy have been sacrificed."

Though they grant it hard to prove, many citizens believe that the republican form of government was substantially lost to the State of Louisiana during the rule of Senator Huey P. Long and that democracy, as it is known through the rest of the United States, has not yet been fully resumed.

Popular government was damaged in such respects as these, according to current charges:

"In place of government by the people was substituted, in a marked measure, government by one man. He dominated the Legislature by improper means. He controlled the Governor. By campaigning for and helping to elect several justices of the state supreme court, he found a friendly majority of four to three in the court.

"Hence he witnessed virtually a unification of the three divisions of the Federal Government.

"Local government was subtracted from the community and transferred to the state in a manner unfamiliar elsewhere in this country, in order to swell the political power of the dictator and his faction.

"His new election law deprives citizens of the customary safeguards and therefore of the habitual privileges of the ballot.

"Free speech and assembly were clouded by fear of reprisal.

"While the form of legality was generally preserved, the spirit of democracy was repressed."

Hoover Demands Speedy Return To American Ideals

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 27 (AP)—A "realistic return to American ideals" to preserve true "American liberalism," was demanded today by former President Herbert Hoover in an address prepared for delivery at a Junior Chamber of Commerce luncheon.

"American liberalism is not regimentation," Mr. Hoover declared. "It is not repression. It is never coercion by bureaucrats. . . ."

"Liberty has gone down the suicide road of socialism and fascism in a score of nations," he said.

"The infection of these ideas into America has brought our nation to a dividing of the ways fateful to free men.

Imported Philosophers

"And here is the clash of true American liberalism and its ideals with these imported social philosophies of government.

"It appears that to be a 'liberal' today you must advocate currency or credit inflation, although its ultimate destiny is destruction. You must have faith in the efficacy of gigantic spending, of deficits and of debts, and of waste of public money. You must advocate that the government edge into a system of government-dictated monopolies. You must ardently believe that the government go into business. You must believe in vast political bureaucracies."

Characterizing "American liberalism" as "a great faith and a great philosophy" that grew out of the American Revolution, Mr. Hoover declared it is not the possession of any political party.

Solution of Problems

"From its spirit comes the solution of our ceaseless problems," he said. "It has been resolute that no improvement to the lives of men is possible which undermines or destroys our liberties."

"Surely Americanization requires the exposure of the wolf of collectivism now parading in sheep's clothing of pretended liberalism," he continued.

"If in fear and distress we have been tempted for a time to wander from the true path, we must return to it before it is too late. . . .

"In a world struggling against the forces of disruption we have a high duty to keep America American. . . .

"Hitherto we have mostly regarded Americanization as a special treatment we give to foreign born before they file their naturalization papers. . . . the job today has become far bigger than that. There are hosts of natives who need treatment."

Listeners Largely Have Say In Radiocasting of Denmark

Denmark, where radiocasting has just celebrated its tenth anniversary, and which had in 1933, according to the International Radio Office at Geneva, the greatest proportion of radio sets to population of any nation on the globe, still maintains its leadership. The United States follows closely; then comes Great Great Britain, and Sweden, fourth.

From March, 1925, when radiocasting was inaugurated to an audience of only 28,140, the number of listeners has spread so that in March, 1935, it was 583,109; or 16.4 per cent of the population. And this figure has been reached despite the fact that every listener in Denmark must pay a tax of 10 kroner (about $2.50) a year upon his radio set.

Two Stations

Denmark's small size favors the economic side of radiocasting. Two relatively high powered stations at Kalundborg and Herstedvester near Copenhagen serve the whole nation. At Skamleback, near Kalundborg, is OXY, shortwave station, which is Denmark's voice to the world.

Radiocasting in Denmark, since it is a state function, operates under the Ministry of Public Works and direct control is invested in a Wireless Council of 15 members. The listener in Denmark has an active voice in programs too, for six of the membership of the Wireless Council are appointed from accredited associations of listeners.

Programs in Operation

The daily management of the program company is in the hands of an administrative department and a program service department. The wire lines are controlled by the state telegraph department.

From the 5,500,000 kroner collected from listeners, Denmark spends over 3,000,000 on programs and only 750,000 for technical operation. This leaves considerable surplus, which is employed for renewal of stations, erection of a proposed new radiocasting center in Copenhagen and the effective combating of radio interference. Incidentally the same act which forbade sponsored radiocasting in Denmark also forbade diversion of listeners' tax money into other channels than radiocasting. This wise provision has insured the financial independence of Danish radiocasting, makes possible a high program standard, and guarantees its future.

What do the Danes like in radio programs? Most of all, they like light music; for 44 per cent of the time from April 1, 1934, to March 31, 1935, was consumed by this form of entertainment. Next they like, but in smaller proportion, lectures and discussions, which occupied only 10 per cent of the year's time. News, church services and classical music run about neck and neck after these for popularity, each taking about 5 per cent of program time.

On its program budget, the Danish radiocasting system gives a series of 28 classical concerts on Thursday evenings in winter, with an equal number of popular concerts on Sunday evenings.

Hymns on the Radio

To consider the American situation, definitely religious, yet unconnected with any religious denomination, is the "Hymns From All Churches" program which is heard from a number of stations by electrical transcription several times weekly from coast to coast. Acceptance of the program, attested by thousands of letters from persons in all walks of life, testifies to the satisfaction and spiritual benefit listeners have received from it.

"Hymns From All Churches" features Joe Emerson, concert baritone, who has been heard as soloist in a number of churches and synagogues of New York, Chicago and Miami, Fla., as well as on the Chautauqua circuit. He is assisted by a choir of eight voices and an instrumental trio consisting of organ, violin and cello.

Denominations Represented

Each morning Mr. Emerson and his group sing or play four hymns chosen from four separate faiths. One period may present Baptist, Methodist, Lutheran and Episcopal hymns, while on another day it may present Christian Science, Anglican, Presbyterian hymns and a Negro spiritual. These hymns are selected from mail requests, and the only test Mr. Emerson uses in his choice is whether they are beautiful and inspiring and whether they are regularly used in churches and synagogues.

The programs are sponsored by General Mills.

The "hymns from All Churches" periods are heard from Tuesdays to Fridays over stations WBZ-WBZA, Boston-Springfield, Mass.; WGN, Chicago; WLW, Cincinnati; WOR, Newark; and WGY, Schenectady, N. Y., at 9 a. m., local time; from WHO, Des Moines; WDAF, Kansas City; and WCCO, Minneapolis, at 8:45 a. m., local time; from WMC, Memphis, at 8:30 a. m., and from KHJ, Los Angeles, at 8 a. m., local time.

(A Wednesday radiocast comment feature)

Liberty Needs Alert Defenders

Widespread aspects of the problem of rekindling popular appreciation of self-government and individual liberty are discussed by leaders of American thought in a symposium in the Monitor.

Statements of opinion are being published coincidently with the series on the situation in Louisiana. In them, students of self-government discern a connection, between dictatorial movements in cities and states and the apparent ease with which despotism achieved its grasp in those European countries where the citizenry was not sufficiently awakened to defend its liberal and democratic institutions.

By Henry Horner
Governor of Illinois

The rights and privileges of citizenship, as defined and guaranteed in our Constitution, will ever be the corner stone of American Government.

No government which presumes to deny these prerogatives of citizenship to its people can hope to long endure.

So long as the safeguarding of American citizenship is placed in the hands of tried and competent leaders who like President Roosevelt are imbued with the principles of true democracy and a broad humanitarianism, despotism and dictatorship will never gain a foothold in the United States.

An enlightened public opinion must continue to be the formidable bulwark against the encroachment of any movement which purposes to undermine our political freedom.

By Geline MacDonald Bowman
Former President of the National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs

Dictatorship in any state is a threat to every state in the Union closely knitted by scientific elimination of distance and subject to the ever powerful influence of thought.

America's greatest need today is rebirth of enthusiasm for good citizenship, revaluation of the importance of self-government and a determination to make effective the democracy intended by founders of our nation and bought at great price.

In several sore spots in our country, and in one particularly conspicuous, we have seen the effects of the repressive methods of an embryonic dictatorship and of the evils of political slavery—slavery in its worst form since it suppresses mind and spirit and renders impotent self-determination and creative intelligence.

Dictatorship is born of fear and reared by selfishness. It is as unsuited to American taste and tradition as is a regimented communistic society.

The price of escape is an informed and intelligent electorate which will translate courageously by voice and by vote such intelligence into action.

The high grade press of this country can render its greatest service to society if it will arouse in our citizens a determination to face squarely their responsibilities as individuals; to help make possible an effective and enduring democracy which can withstand the siren call of political extremists; find ways and means to apply sound American principles to new needs and thus help democracy serve best the decency and dignity of mankind.

By Dr. Christian F. Reisner Reisner
Pastor of Broadway Temple, New York

Voters are prone to follow the mob spirit. They were merely against Hoover. The Republicans, without any constructive program, hope to win by the slogan "against Roosevelt." It is hard to have and stand by convictions concerning public policies. Folks jump quickly in any direction to get on the band wagon, to be with the winning side. We need some kind of education that compels the individual to feel responsibility for civic conditions.

Political bosses like Huey Long are made by weak dodgers and respectable citizens too lazy or spineless to protest. Many of them would agree with the late Senator John J. Ingalls that the purification of politics is an irridescent dream. Down South, consecrated Christian young men dedicate themselves to seek public office as others enter the ministry.

Public gambling, bestial prize-fighting, crooked races, immoral living even by the aid of easy divorces will eat out the fiber of our nation and bring destruction as certainly as it did to Rome.

Boasted broadness is an excuse for enthroning the beast in nature.

America needs citizens who are as real patriots as any who died in war. They will stand for and demand decency. It is easier to be heroes in war than in peace time. Older people are today setting a poor example for imitative use. They should repent in shame and do something to help build noble citizens for tomorrow.

By Charles D. Hilles
Republican National Committeeman from New York

The paramount political issue is the preservation of the American system. Within the compass of five years all has become confusion in our country. At the beginning of the Roosevelt regime the Government was in unprecedented need of advice and guidance from men of experience who possessed great capacity, a special genius for government, and a sense of responsibility.

But the Administration rejected the service of Lewis Douglas, Carter Glass, Newton D. Baker, Alfred E. Smith, James Warburg and many others, all of whom had demonstrated the possession of ability for benefiting the country by wise statesmanship.

Washington was turned into a breeding ground for experimentation.

Louisiana and California found the fever contagious and have had it in an even more virulent form than Washington. It has seemed at times that the radicals—with the influence of the lavish public purse obviously intended as a drug and as a universal despotism over conscience and freedom of thought—were gradually modifying and penerating the character of what my grandfather called the new and energetic Republic. It was of immense importance, he thought, that the independence of the states had been secured and that self-government had been established.

The recent election in the Salem-Beverly Senate district was of nation-wide interest because it was the fifth test in 1935 of the New Deal. The cumulative effect of uniform defeats for zealous advocates of the Administration who saw fit to prosecute each of five elections as a "test"—Rhode Island, Pennsylvania, Ohio (where the Governor was reluctantly persuaded to call off the contest), Connecticut and Massachusetts—make it clear that the country has not been either corrupted or captured by the dangerous vagaries.

It is clear that the people still have the faith, patience and prudence to continue their unrivaled system of government, but resistance to the innovations must be continued for another year and must be reinforced. That means that we shall have to dedicate ourselves to the task as unselfishly as the pioneers did to the task of establishing and perpetuating self-government.

We must thereafter keep the elements of a restored free citizenship in activity here as well as in Louisiana. Nothing transcends that in importance.

Added comments by leaders of American thought on the question of dictatorship and self-government will be published Friday with the fourth article of the series, "After Huey Long—What?"

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22 And they immediately left the ship and their father, and followed him. (Mat. 14:20, 2 Co. 1:2,7)

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New Zealand Election Centered On Plans for Trade Recovery

(Continued from Page 1)

been substantially relieved, and budgetary stability restored.

Looking to the future, the National Government promised at the earliest practicable opportunity a full restoration of salaries of public servants, now on the average 2½ per cent below the rates prevailing prior to retrenchment; continuance of a housing survey in all centers having a larger population than 1000, with the object of carrying out a national housing plan to raise the general standard of dwellings and abolish overcrowding; and introduction of a scheme of compulsory national superannuation and health insurance.

Although in the recent session the Government did not propose reductions in general taxation, in the campaign it promised to do so as economic conditions improve.

Labor's Program

Headed by Michael J. Savage, the official labor opposition criticized the high exchange policy of the Government and proposed to substitute a scheme of guaranteed prices for meat, wool, and dairy products. The prices were not indicated, but they would, according to labor spokesmen, be adequate to meet the costs of production and provide a reasonable return for the farmer's work.

The party would reinstate the provisions of the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act which would make it compulsory to refer to the Arbitration Court disputed questions between employers and employees; it would provide work at standard rates of wages for all unemployed, with adequate sustenance payments for those who are unsuitable for employment on public works; and would immediately restore all reductions in pensions and public servants' salaries.

All state mortgages granted to private individuals by the State Advances Office, and recently transferred to the control of the Mortgage Corporation of New Zealand, a semi-state institution with £500,000 of private shareholding capital, would, under the administration of a Labor Government, its spokesmen pledged, be again taken under complete state control.

Democratic Policies

The Democrats, a new third party under the leadership of Thomas C. A. Hislop, Mayor of Wellington, the capital city, conducted an active national campaign, and contested at least 48 electorates.

The chief plank in the Democratic program was the substitution of high exchange for a method of bonuses on export production where prices fall short of an economic return to the producer; a national health and superannuation scheme, reduction in taxation; restoration of full normal work to unemployed at normal rates of pay. The most pointed difference between the Democrats and the other principal parties is embodied in their declaration: "We will check the advance of state Socialism, and promote the rights of the individual and the development of private enterprise."

Philadelphia to Hear Orchestra Present Opera 'Prince Igor'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 27—The only opera to be given this season with the Philadelphia Orchestra, which last season made several experiments in this direction, will be Borodin's "Prince Igor." This, the second of five unusual musical offerings scheduled by the orchestra, is to be presented on the evening of Dec. 23.

Alexander Smallens, who was associated with several opera presentations last year, will conduct the performance, for which the entire company of the New York musical organization known as "The Art of Musical Russia," will come to Philadelphia.

After ending two seasons ago its long-established custom of giving regular performances at the Academy of Music here, the Metropolitan Opera of New York has arranged to present four operas here this season.

As a result of the enthusiastic reception of Colonel W. de Basil's Ballet Russe when it gave eight performances here recently, a return engagement beginning on the last of April, has been arranged, and Leopold Stokowski has urged that Philadelphia should develop a ballet of its own.

Radical Deputies Swing to Support Of Laval Policies

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, Nov. 27—Greatly improved prospects that the Government will emerge victorious from the critical debate which opens in the French Chamber tomorrow have centered attention here today on a conciliatory appeal launched by Premier Laval of France to Premier Benito Mussolini of Italy and Reichsführer Adolf Hitler of Germany.

Taking a leaf from President Roosevelt's "good neighbor" policy, Premier Laval in a radio address to the French nation last night proclaimed that the French Government "sincerely hopes to establish and develop relationships of good neighborliness and mutual esteem with Germany," and declared that he was "hopeful that at the opportune moment it will not be a vain appeal we shall make to the conciliatory spirit of Mussolini."

Sanctions Can't Do It Alone

Emphasizing France's fidelity to the doctrine of collective security as embodied in the League of Nations, Mr. Laval nevertheless reaffirmed his determination to continue to seek a "just and honorable settlement which will consolidate the principles of the Covenant and the interests of Italy." And he added the significant statement that "none can reproach me for this effort for none can see in sanctions the sole means for stopping the war."

After reaffirming the necessity for close Franco-British collaboration in the Italo-Ethiopian affair to "localize the conflict and to prevent its extension," Premier Laval turned to Franco-German relations.

Hitler Has Been Told

Declaring that the "Franco-Soviet pact is directed against no country," he announced that "a renewal of this assurance has just been given to the Chancellor of the Reich by our Ambassador in Berlin." This friendly gesture to Germany was, however, accompanied by a clearly implied warning that France will not accept rapprochement with the Reich if this means abandoning her friendship with the Little Entente or with Russia.

Although a Cabinet upset remains possible there is every indication today that serious threats to the stability of the franc will finally rally the hesitant Radicals—essential elements to M. Laval's majority—to his support.

Franc's Fate

Last night Premier Laval frankly told the country over the radio: "It is the fate of the franc which will be decided on Thursday."

Faced squarely with this issue few deputies, other than Socialists and Communists, will dare to vote openly for devaluation—and the Government's defense will in essence be to declare that a vote against the Government is a vote against the franc.

Capitulation of Radical deputies has been made easier by the Government's action in issuing new instructions to the departmental prefects authorizing them to forbid any gathering, even if held on private property, which they may deem likely to provoke disorder, thus striking a hard blow at the mobilization of such groups as the Fiery Cross Fascists of Col. François de la Rocque. This pleases the Left parties but is expected to encounter serious resistance from the Fascist leagues themselves, if strictly enforced.

New Clues Reported In Hauptmann Case

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 27 (AP)—Reports that new clues have been found in the Lindbergh kidnaping case persisted today despite official expressions of disbelief.

An appeal by Bruno Richard Hauptmann, convicted murderer of the Lindbergh baby, for a "full" statement by Dr. John F. Condon, the "Jafsie" of the ransom negotiations, stirred interest.

Hauptmann's appeal, issued from his death house cell here, said Dr. Condon "is holding the key in this case and with it the key of my cell."

Dr. Condon was not available for an answer, but it was recalled he said in Boston a week ago he was still working on the case because "there are some things we wish to clear."

The new clues report was by a man described as an investigator for Hauptmann who said that "on unimpeachable authority, despite denials of police," approximately $700 in ransom money has been received by the Boston Federal Reserve Bank since Hauptmann was arrested.

He also said a letter had been found in a house near Ashby, Mass., dated March 10, 1932, 10 days after the kidnaping, which said: "Why don't you return that poor little Lindbergh baby? You have had it long enough."

The supposed investigator said the same house was found to contain wood of "the same type" used in the kidnap ladder, which the prosecution contended Hauptmann used in taking the Lindbergh child.

J. Edgar Hoover, chief of the bureau of investigation of the Department of Justice, asserted in Washington, he knew nothing of new ransom bills.

C. Lloyd Fisher, attorney for Hauptmann, said "nothing whatever has developed in Massachusetts. We have no letters that match the handwriting notes, no wood that matches the ladder, no toys, no nothing."

At Worcester, Alonzo B. Yont, a Boston attorney, said the house where the purported clues were found was not built until several months after the kidnaping was committed.

Liquor Toll in Virginia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—Fatalities from alcoholism in Virginia mounted last year to the largest total in the history of the bureau of vital statistics, with 94 reported, it was learned from Dr. W. A. Plecker, Registrar. A total of 67 fatalities from alcoholism was reported in 1933, while the previous record figure of 82 was recorded in 1930.

A Man in the News

Wide World

Sir Frederick Leith-Ross

Inconspicuously Conspicuous

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

London

One of the most popular biographers once confessed that he wrote a play on Napoleon by studying a picture which hung modestly on a wall in his bedroom.

The man who attempts the task of writing a word picture of Sir Frederick Leith-Ross, who has been sent by the British Government on an important financial and economic mission to the Far East, may find his source material just as scan . For Sir Frederick has a habit of functioning out of the limelight. His work, nevertheless, has an importance far transcending the publicity it receives. From Tokyo comes the report that Japan has warned Sir Frederick not to interfere with the autonomy movement in North China.

In consequence of this situation there is a disposition among government officials at London to urge Sir Frederick to end his mission in China, so that British interests in the Far East may not be adversely affected. It is known that the Foreign Office disapproved of the mission and that Sir Frederick has received little support from the British Ambassadors at Nanking and Tokyo. The Treasury, on the other hand, was insistent on sending Sir Frederick to the Orient to protect British interests, to see how China might be helped and how the effects of the American silver-buying policy could be softened.

Sir Frederick's selection by the Government to study and report the complexities which hamper the financial situation and the foreign trade of China, and which are having a deterrent effect upon the rehabilitation of that country, is a logical if somewhat belated step. For the plight of China is serious. Yet the move made by Downing Street will enable it to obtain a sound basis for any action it may take. China is known to have made overtures for a loan in England. England has felt it could not assume the full burden of such financial assistance.

The price of Japanese co-operation, on the other hand, is high. Japan holds a dominant position in the Far East, and it is believed she will insist upon a removal of the barriers to her trade with the British colonies for any aid she may be asked to render. The fact that Sir Frederick's route has taken him through Tokyo gives him an opportunity to go over the whole question before he sets foot on Chinese soil. The precise attitude of Japan to any contemplated action on an international scale has yet to be determined.

Sir Frederick's work as an expert first came to the forefront in the post-war finance discussions, when he became a member of the finance board of the Reparation Commission and served with that body until 1925. Later he returned to the Treasury and assumed the post of Deputy Controller of Finance.

In 1929 a financial agreement had to be negotiated with Egypt. Sir Frederick was commissioned to undertake the job. Since then he has taken a major part in the debt settlement discussions and was a member of the British delegation at the World Economic Conference in 1933. He is Chief Economic Adviser to the British Government and a member of the economic committee of the League of Nations.

Ancient Frigate Sought By Maryland as U. S. Shrine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BALTIMORE, Md.—A movement for the return of the United States frigate Constellation to Maryland waters, to become a national shrine, is being indorsed by civic organizations and prominent citizens here.

A resolution introduced into Congress last spring proposing that the vessel be turned over to Newport, R. I., first focused attention here on the old naval relic and aroused a storm of protest. Mayor Howard W. Jackson, responding to popular sentiment, immediately telegraphed to President Roosevelt requesting that this old American warship be returned to the city where it was launched in 1797.

A few days later, Senators Millard E. Tydings and George L. Radcliffe of Maryland introduced a resolution in the Senate proposing that the ship be anchored at Fort McHenry, in Baltimore Harbor, and used as a permanent museum. This resolution was endorsed by the Maryland Historical Society.

On April 2, the Star Spangled Banner Flag House Association joined with the Society of the War of 1812 in endorsing the movement, plans being made to raise the $20,000 to bring the vessel to Baltimore.

Hopes ran high that the ancient frigate that had won fame in the wars against the Barbary pirates might at last retire to its home port for an honored old age. These hopes, however, were speedily dashed by President Roosevelt, who notified the Maryland senators that if federal funds were available to make necessary repairs on the frigate, it would be anchored permanently in Potomac Basin off Washington.

Little was done about the matter during the summer, but within the past few weeks insistent demands for action have been voiced here. The Advertising Club of Baltimore and the Women's Traffic and Transportation Club have written the President urging him to reverse his decision and permit the ship to come here.

The Maryland Citizens Union for the Return of the Constellation to Baltimore has been formed to arouse public opinion. Members of the Gavel Club, composed of executives of 24 civic organizations, have fallen into step. Petition blanks have been placed in the public library and schools.

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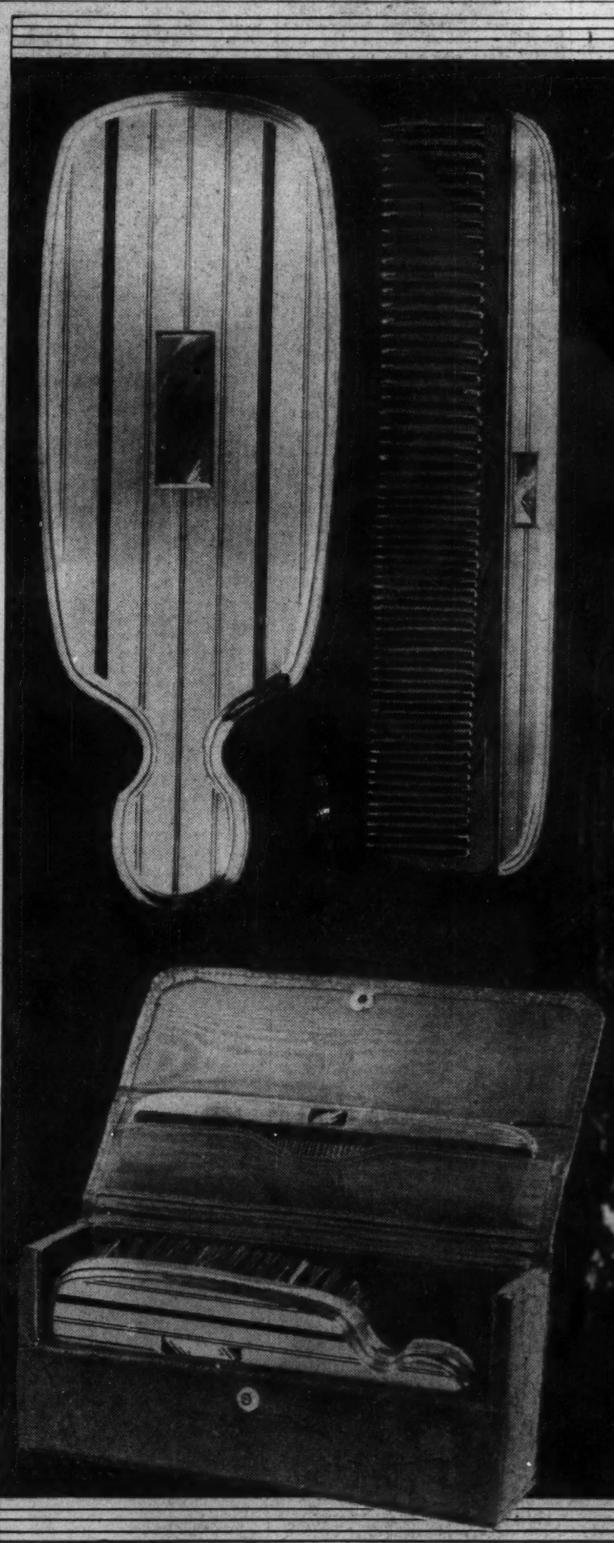

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Permanent Farm Plan Urged By Grange to Displace AAA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SACRAMENTO, Calif., Nov. 27—A stable agricultural industry for the American farmer by means of a long-term, permanent plan instead of an emergency agrarian program was envisaged by delegates to the sixty-ninth annual convention of the national grange in their session here. The eight-day conclave ended Nov. 21.

In outlining the 1936 program for the farm organization, delegates from 35 states took cognizance of the favorable results achieved through AAA legislation, but proposed what they considered necessary changes to assure an economically sound plan for the country's rural areas

Plan Permanent Program

In line with a proposal arranged by Louis J. Taber, master of the National Grange, the convention adopted a report of the National Grange agricultural committee in which it was pointed out that "the time has come when we must definitely begin the shifting from an emergency program to a long-term, permanent and economically sound program."

The grange platform, fashioned on recommendation of C. C. Cogswell of Kansas, recognized the worth of the AAA, and, at the same time, listed a series of 10 changes which would remedy "apparent defects" in President Roosevelt's Administrative program.

Essentially, the changes in the AAA proposed by the grange were as follows:

1. Increased farmer control and elimination of governmental "bureaucratic methods."
2. Development of farm cooperatives to take over the machinery of the adjustment program.
3. Amendments to give maximum benefit to the family-sized farm.
4. Increased privileges and opportunities for the tenant farmer.
5. Increased consideration of consumers' interest so that consumption may be boosted.

One Contract for Each Farm

6. Provide one contract per farm as a means of simplifying adjustment machinery.
7. Grant rewards to farmers for growing crops of which there is a shortage.
8. Prevent contract signers from growing other crops in which there may be surpluses.
9. Adjust production on a quantity basis over a period of years, rather than on an acreage basis.
10. Establishment of a crop insurance program which would guarantee the farmer his labor and seed in the event of a crop failure.

Canadian Pact Assailed

Approval of the recent reciprocal trade agreement with Canada drew the fire of grange delegates, most of whom agreed that the new tariff proposals "offered cold comfort to the American farmer."

Expressing an immediate reaction against the Canadian trade agreement, the grange convention voted unanimously in favor of a resolution which said, in part:

"If these treaties are not rescinded, we demand the repeal of the Reciprocal Tariff Act just as soon as Congress reconvenes."

Taxation, a subject of interest to farmers throughout the United States, was considered fully by the delegates and resolutions urging repeal of various retail sales taxes were approved.

Tax on Ability to Pay

The convention passed resolutions favoring taxation on the basis of ability to pay rather than on the ability to live and urged legislation which would provide higher income, inheritance and gift taxes and adequate taxation of securities now tax-exempt.

From the standpoint of the farmer, the grange took the position that a managed currency was desired, but that a government-owned banking system was not desirable.

Concerning the question of a managed currency, the convention urged its stabilization by the Federal Reserve Board on an average of the price level prevailing between 1921 and 1929.

The delegates also favored a $3,000,000,000 issue of noninterest-bearing treasury notes in place of interest-bearing bond issues to finance the works relief program.

After urging the perpetuation of the insurance of bank deposits up to $5000 and the expansion of the postal savings system, the grange rejected a resolution for a government-owned banking system.

Lower Mortgage Rates

As a declaration of policy, the grange declared it to be a matter of vital importance that interest rates on farm mortgages held by the federal land banks, be reduced to the lowest level consistent with a sound loaning policy. In adopting the resolution, the grange placed itself on record as opposing the principle of government subsidies, except in cases of emergency.

While the convention refused to endorse any specific plan of old-age relief, resolutions were adopted in favor of developing the machinery for unemployment insurance, contributory old-age insurance and protection for youth and needy aged.

Temperance and Peace

The traditional stand of the grange in favor of true temperance and peace was reiterated in resolutions passed by the convention.

Resolutions urging more strict enforcement of liquor laws and proposing that every state make the crime of driving an automobile while intoxicated a felony were adopted.

Opposition was expressed by the delegates against all wars of aggression, and it was proposed that the United States refuse to bear arms except in event of an invasion or by order of a popular vote of the people.

The delegates also favored the plan of taking profit out of war by having the Government assume control of all munitions factories in time of conflict.

Noneducational Interference

A resolution proposing the abolition of compulsory military training in colleges and schools was refused approval on the ground the grange did not want to interfere with the present educational system.

The National Grange's place in a changing economy is discussed by Louis J. Taber, National Master, in the Magazine Section of Dec. 11.

Grange Finds Farmer as Important as the Farm

Wood for Mrs. Hammond $20, was one item debited against a small Grange in the usual course of business. Back of the drama was renewed emphasis on the building of rich home and community life.

Helping the Farmer Help Himself
Fifth of Six Weekly Articles

By Herbert B. Nichols

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Close inspection of the "disbursement" entries listed for any one year by a national grange treasurer or "Keeper of the Keys" would prove of little interest to the average person, except that a similarity might be noted between items on the grange budget and his own.

But there's many a story behind red ink figures, as for instance, "Wood for Mrs. Hammond—$20."

Buying fuel for people is no unusual activity for the grange, but in the case of "Sister" Hammond, grange member in a small Connecticut town, the wood item tells only part of the story.

Had Birth in Tragedy

The tragedy behind that entry began on a cold night when the elderly woman trudged home through the snow from a meeting up-town to find firemen soaking out the last few embers in beams that once supported her home. Panic seized her as she remembered the fire insurance had lapsed day before yesterday. She hadn't had the money to pay it.

Friends took her in for the night and the next day a special meeting of the grange was held—not in the hall but near the cellar hole at "Sister" Hammond's place. Not long afterward there was a comfortable bungalow sitting right where the old home was.

Brotherhood That Counts

Neighbors held a logging bee, cutting 235 logs, and then carted them two miles to Hank's sawmill where they were transformed into lumber free of charge. The proprietor of the hardware store furnished nails and simple fixtures, farmers wives got together and filled the new pantry with groceries, preserve closet goodies, serviceable dishes, pots, pans, etc., and the grange treasurer approved the expenditure of $20 for wood for the strove the firemen donated.

The tears of joy that little lady shed when she entered her new home splashed happiness into the hearts of all those attending the presentation.

"Wood for Mrs. Hammond, $20."

Never Bigger Than the Farmer

This is one illustration of what the grange means when it says, "the farm is never more important than the farmer."

Still, there was one small town in northwestern Colorado where an attempt to organize a local grange met with the charge by some of the best farmers, "all the grange amounts to is fun, frivolity and eats." Meeker Grange was organized just the same, though it did have a hard struggle at first to keep going.

One of the first activities benefited not only members but those who "felt the grange didn't amount to much." With most of the farmers in town shipping poultry by parcel post into Denver several times weekly, one of the larger items of overhead was postage.

This Wasn't Frivolity

At a grange discussion one evening, someone suggested that townspeople were paying third zone postage rates when according to the postal zone map the town was in the second zone.

A committee called on the postmaster at Denver but received scant satisfaction. In fact they were told if they didn't like the rates they could "bring their hens to Denver themselves." Not discouraged, the committee took the matter up with the Grange Legislative Office at Washington, whose representative called on the postal department with the map and figures.

Within 30 days, notice was sent to Denver rating Meeker, Colo., in the second zone instead of the third.

What Helps One Helps All

Grangers are not frivolous by any reckoning, and while there is considerable fun and occasional eats at Grange meetings, the experience of Meeker Grange with postal rates illustrates what is meant by "overflowing service." It benefits those outside the order as well as those who give of their time and service to "Help the Farmer Help Himself."

When the seven founders of the Grange were building up its organization, they decided that it should not be just another society or association but a real farm fraternity.

Consequently in choosing the name of the fraternity and the titles of its officers they decided all should have a rural meaning.

Origin of Word "Grange"

Instead of having chapters or lodges, "Granges" were formed, the name being taken from large English farms on which many persons besides the owner and his family derive their subsistence. Patrons of Husbandry means "Protectors of Agriculture."

In the order the master is the one in highest authority to plan for the Grange and to keep order in the meetings. On the English farm the owner is called the "Master."

The steward is one charged with looking after grange property, buying what is needed and selling what is not. The chaplain is the officer charged with bringing thoughts to the membership to inspire and guide to better living. In England the parish of such a chaplain is called his "living."

Every organization that receives and pays out money for any reason at all has a treasurer who handles the funds. Years ago when robbers roamed at will it was the custom to lock all treasures in strong boxes or cupboards. This made so many keys necessary that even in small homes the housekeeper always carried a large bunch of keys.

Keeper of the Keys

In large establishments there was an officer called "Keeper of the Keys" from which the use of keys as symbols of Grange treasure was derived.

Large English farms were bounded by fences or walls and entrance was gained only through gates guarded by gate-keepers. Hence the Grange Gate-Keeper questions those who approach the Grange hall that he may know for certain those who enter are entitled to do so.

Probably the work of the Grange in bringing new emphasis to bear on the importance of building rich home and community life is the greatest but least understood activity. Up to within a few years ago the farmer was strictly a pioneer.

Brain as Well as Brawn

He transformed millions of acres of virgin forest and rolling prairie into waving fields of grain or rich pasture land. Now the work of social and economic organization must be faced and solutions found. Today the average farmer is no longer just a hard manual worker.

He has become a thinker as well. His children go to school and college. He himself takes correspondence work in extension courses at the agricultural college. He takes his farm problems before members of the local Grange, and when they are unable to solve them he goes to the state agricultural experiment station.

He keeps in touch with farm market conditions by telephone or radio. Through the National Grange and other farm organizations, he makes his voice audible in local and national affairs. He is learning the lesson of united effort.

The Grange hall may be only a one-story, wooden structure, but to the villagers it represents an accomplishment to be proud of. In not a few hamlets the Grange hall serves in all three capacities, school, church and community service station.

The whole family is welcome in the Grange—dad, mother, Aunt Sue, the hired man and the children. Young folks have their own separate meetings until they become old enough to graduate into the senior order, but they are often-times as serious in their work as their parents.

In fact one juvenile Grange, meeting at the same time as their dads, but in a separate room, drafted a resolution petitioning that during meeting time the practice of smoking in the Grange hall be discontinued. The petition met with success.

Farm Woman the Keystone

The keystone in the arch of Grange growth has been the farm woman. The founders of the Grange favored some kind of a woman's auxiliary, but through the influence of Miss Caroline Hall, the sisters were given equal voice and vote with their brothers in all Grange affairs Thus the Grange paved the way for woman suffrage.

The wisdom of this decision has been proven time and again. At the silver jubilee of the founding of Fredonia Grange, Oliver Hudson Kelley, one of the founders, paid tribute to the women, saying:

"Had it not been for the sisters there would have been no large and working Grange today."

The use of alcoholic beverages is a subject upon which the Grange takes a decided stand. The hand that guides the plow must be steady. A few years ago there was a movement to gain the farm vote in an attack on the Prohibition Amendment, then in force.

The argument was presented that if liquor returned then the farmer would sell more grain because it would be needed in the manufacture of alcohol beverages.

Prohibition was finally stricken from the Constitution, but without the farmer's consent, and far from spelling benefits to him, liquor has literally stolen dollars from his pocket. Milk sales have fallen tremendously and in addition to the dairyman, who no longer need keep as many cows, the forage crop farmer loses part of his market for fewer cows mean diminished forage demands.

How Fairs Developed

County fairs are occasions when farmers have a chance to show off their products and many of the largest fairs in America had their start in Grange picnics which grew into Grange fairs and finally became the county fair.

However, much of the old hominess is felt to be lost in the so-called "financially successful" large fairs today. The fair the Grange stands behind 100 per cent is the smaller, less pretentious, endeavor of the farmers themselves without the ballyhoo, midway games of chance, and imported entertainers which feature regional endeavors.

Grange-run fairs are characteristically lacking in "bunk dispensers" and carry a wholesomeness throughout.

As for the farmer's home itself, the Grange has always advocated every farmer owning his own house, no matter how humble. A nation of home owners is a nation firmly established. Any danger threatening homes is held to be a danger striking at the solar plexus of Uncle Sam himself.

Thus in 1930, a hot, dry August afternoon found Louis J. Taber, master of the National Grange, calling on President Hoover to call his attention to the drought which was burning up the pastures of a large section of the country and threatening thousands of farmers over a wide area.

Beating the Drought

Mr. Taber made the statement that unless relief by rain was afforded within 30 days, the country would be faced by one of the major disasters of recent years.

No one seemed to sense the seriousness of the situation at the time, but left with the President were recommendations for reduced freight rates on hay and feed to be shipped into the stricken areas, and on livestock shipped out, and for better credit facilities for financing the needs of the farmer in blighted sections to take care of food and roughage, and next spring's need for seed and fertilizer.

All the remedial measures recommended were adopted in full and formed a part of the early federal drought program. Thus quick official action on the part of the Grange helped considerably to bring quick relief to the sections needing it most.

To the farmer just building or buying his own home, the Grange says, "Buy or build a small place that won't eat all the farm profits to maintain. Build far enough from the main roads to be able to enjoy peace and quiet. As soon as possible, install modern conveniences, a bathroom, water, electricity and other little extras that today make life on the farm so much richer."

Size and money are things the Grange set little stock in when judging home values, for here is the adopted Grange definition of home written by Charles Swain:

Home's not merely four square walls,
Though with pictures hung and gilded;
Home is where affection calls—
Filled with shrines the heart hath builded.
Home! Go watch the faithful dove,
Sailing 'neath the heaven above us;
Home is where there's one to love,
Home is where there's one to love us.

Rittase

Grange Harvest Is Full-Fruited

California Grange Asks Less Power For Supreme Court

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SACRAMENTO, Calif. — Retention of tillable farm lands for California farmers was urged by delegates of the California State Grange in its annual session here recently with approval of a series of resolutions outlining the agricultural fraternity's policies for the coming year.

In addition to approving a movement looking toward the more strict enforcement of laws preventing the holding of agricultural lands by persons not eligible to citizenship, the state grange urged restricted operation of gold dredgers on farm properties.

An amendment to the Federal Constitution to prohibit minor children of ineligible aliens from owning property in the United States was stamped with the approval of the grange. Communism was condemned as were organizations advocating overthrow of the Government by force.

The grange favored an amendment to the Constitution to prevent the Supreme Court from invalidating, by a five-to-four majority, laws passed by Congress and signed by the President. It also condemned reciprocal trade agreements and resolved to ask Congress to refund to California grape growers one-third to one-half of the tax now collected on wines. It came out against discontinuance of prison road camps.

'Dad' to Organize Granges 'Till the Cows Come Home'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SACRAMENTO, Calif., Nov. 27—"I'll be forming granges 'till the cows come home."

That is what F. P. "Dad" Waters of Spokane, Wash., national grange deputy, said while attending the grange convention just concluded here. Mr. Waters at 80 says he's just started his career of forming granges although he has been responsible for organizing groups in 10 states.

"I guess I've formed more granges than anyone else in the organization since I received the seventh degree in 1912, and I see no reason to stop now," Mr. Waters said. "I want to see the day when the farmer will set the price of his own products, the same as the merchant does. The only way to do it is to build up a loyal grange. The farmers are just beginning to use their power through co-operation at both the market and the ballot box."

He planned to go from here to Arizona to form a new grange there.

Matter Produced In New Forms By Highest Pressure

(Continued from Page 1)

through the use of new materials for containers and pistons of a new design. Today's apparatus is made to support itself, with pressure on the outside of the container automatically becoming greater as internal pressure increases. This is accomplished by making the container in the form of a conical stopper, which pushes more and more tightly into an external heavy block of steel as the force on the piston increases. Formerly, there was considerable danger when pressures greater than 20,000 atmospheres were attempted, splinters of bursting apparatus being driven deep into concrete walls of the bomb-proof laboratory.

Professor Bridgman uses his equipment mainly to study abrupt changes through which solid substances pass when subjected to pressure. Three new kinds of solid bismuth have been found, a new kind of mercury, one of gallium, and two new types of tellurium.

New Types of Ice

Perhaps the most interesting find is the new kind of ice. Previously five kinds were known; one of these being too warm to bear with the hand if enough pressure were applied to prevent it from melting. It is found now that there is still another variety of "cold ice" and also a new "hot" one. Old-style hot ice can be forced to change into the new type if a pressure of about 25,000 atmospheres is applied. In this form it is as hot as boiling water when it melts.

Up to date, nearly 200 chemical elements and inorganic compounds have been examined, and new forms found in nearly half the cases.

Graphite Undergoes Change

Graphite under high pressure of 1,500,000 pounds per square inch (compare this with normal atmospheric pressure of 15 pounds per square inch at sea-level) became so hard that it embeded itself in steel just as a diamond would have done. There was no permanent change, however, although a change to diamond might have been looked for, inasmuch as a diamond is but a dense form of graphite or carbon. Upon release of pressure the graphite resumed its normal soft slippery state.

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Lehman Stresses Value of Private Help for Negroes

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 27—The role of the educational institution in the socio-economic adjustment of the Negro and a strong plea for support of the private agencies dedicated to that phase of social endeavor which would bring about better relations between racial groups featured the twenty-fifth anniversary dinner of the National Urban League here last night.

Gov. Herbert H. Lehman headed the list of speakers and led in emphasizing the role of private welfare agencies if democracy was to deal successfully with its vast and complex social problems. The meeting was held at the Russell Sage Foundation building and was attended by Negro social welfare leaders from various parts of the country. Their spokesmen stressed the need for using "mass pressure" against discrimination and for the training of members of their own race for social work in the South.

Negroes Show Results

Governor Lehman's tribute to the progress of the race in politics, literature and the arts, where individual Negroes today are contributing important leadership, he said, had substantiation in the figures of the rising social and economic status of the Negro as reviewed by Dr. Frederick B. Patterson, president of the Tuskegee Institute, Negro college, and Eugene K. Jones, executive secretary of the League. Negro illiteracy has dropped from 40.4 per cent to 15 per cent, Mr. Jones said.

Governor Lehman saw progress by Negroes in citizenship and envisaged an articulate constructive leadership, particularly if such forces as the National Urban League continue their militant program of furthering the interpretative and real education on the two sides of interracial relationship.

Field for Private Agencies

"In the past and present, and as far as I can see in the future," he said, "the private agency must continue to function in various fields of social endeavor. Especially I believe this to be true in the very difficult field of race relations. There is no more important work to be done if America is to achieve a real and lasting democracy and bring about better relations between various racial groups.

"For a quarter of a century the National Urban League has made this goal the ultimate object of all its efforts. Nothing can take the place of good will and genuine desire to achieve real co-operation. It is a noble work and deserves the support of all citizens who desire that in this, our country, the spirit of brotherhood shall finally prevail."

Dr. Patterson, declaring that "the two great needs of the American Negro are education and opportunity," urged a closer co-operation between the schools which train young men and women for the world's work and the social service agencies which concentrate on the problem of getting the potential workers placed in economically sound and productive positions.

"If the Negro as a minority group is to have his just place in the economic sun," he said, "those forces and agencies designed to secure this place must work all the more hard. A statesmanlike presentation of the case for the Negro must be combined with an integrated program of education that will seek both an extra and intra-racial adjustment."

Quake-Razed Church Spurns Liquor Gift

By the Associated Press

Helena, Mont., Nov. 27

$500 gift from a liquor company—to help finance a new church building—was turned down today by the St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church here. The money was from a $3100 subscription by liquor companies for rehabilitation in this quake-damaged city.

A. F. of L. Head Mum On Battle by Lewis For Industrial Union

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 27 (AP)—William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, arrived here unannounced last night and refused to discuss the labor turmoil over the campaign of John L. Lewis, head of the United Mine Workers, to unionize mass-production workers by industry rather than by crafts.

Green said he was here on business with the headquarters of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners. Other than that he declined to state his mission. He reiterated, however, that there is no danger of the federation being smashed by the action of the mine workers' president.

It was William Hutcheson, general president of the Carpenters' Brotherhood, who led the forces in support of craft unionism at the Atlantic City convention of the A. F. of L.

Hutcheson was out of the city today but Frank Duffey, secretary, declared:

"We are a craft organization. We guarantee our mechanics are qualified to do the work required of them. The Communists have for a long time sought to organize industrial unions and they have failed."

M. W. Mitchell, president of the Journeymen Stone Cutters of North America, said, "The Federation was built up of craft unions after the demise of the Knights of Labor. There is plenty of room for both types of unions within the A. F. of L."

At headquarters of the International Typographical Union it was pointed out that although the I. T. U. is strictly a craft organization, yet at the federation convention its delegates voted 5 to 1 in favor of the industrial plan.

U. S. Has Few Geese Farms

Geese represent about one-half of 1 per cent of all poultry raised in this country, reports Oklahoma A. and M. College.

State Income Tax Is Ruled Invalid In Pennsylvania

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 27—The principle of inequality involved in the Pennsylvania graduated income tax, "if once established might lead to grossly unfair results in the future," it is stated in the opinion of the State Supreme Court, which declared the act unconstitutional Nov. 25.

Disagreeing with Attorney General Charles J. Margiotti's contention that the graduated income tax was "necessary" in order to relieve the burden of taxation on real estate, Chief Justice Frazer pointed out, in his opinion, that, "under the guise of necessity, every mandate of the Constitution would in turn be infringed."

Basis for Ruling

The State Constitution provides that all taxation of property shall be uniform, the court's opinion stated. The proposed tax being neither a license nor excise tax, fell under the classification of a property tax. As such, in providing for a different rate of taxation for citizens with different incomes, it was unconstitutional.

Chief Justice Frazer also wrote that "the provision exempting from taxation those persons whose incomes fall below $1000 or $1500, depending upon whether they are single or married, shows upon its face a lack of uniformity."

Reed Aided Test

The decision was made upon a test case instituted by Joseph P. Kelley, a Philadelphia taxpayer. Arguments were heard in Pittsburgh on Oct. 7 when Attorney General Margiotti defended the act, and Mr. Kelley's attorneys were joined in opposing it by United States Senator David A. Reed of Pittsburgh as an "interested taxpayer" himself.

Senator Reed argued that the measure was a "soak-the-rich" levy. It provided for a tax from two per cent on incomes below $5000 up to eight per cent on incomes of $100,000 and over.

The proposed tax measure was designed to bring about $16,500,000 into the state treasury each year, with the alleged purpose of reducing the tax burden on real estate.

London Sheep Like Cookies

A. Chauncey

They Even Search "Prams" for Them
The Youthful Occupant Welcomes the Attention

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—London's sheep are changing their tastes. Grass apparently no longer entirely satisfies these animals which are put in London's parks to keep the grass cropped, and they are demanding bread or even cookies. Anyone who displays a paper bag is liable to become the center of close attention.

If their request is ignored, they sometimes become insistent and investigate for themselves. They will even nose about in a baby carriage, much to the delight of the occupant.

Similar stories come from the Derbyshire moors and elsewhere, where hikers report being held up for titbits.

The Bible Comes to America

John Eliot, Disciple to the Indians, Translated Scriptures Into the Algonquin Dialect—Saur Bible Printed in German—Aitken, a Scotsman, Began Publication of the King James Version

The Bible: Beacon Light of the World
Fifty-First of 54 Articles
By Albert F. Gilmore, Litt. D.
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

NOT all the early comers to America were religiously inclined. Not all brought with them the version of the Scriptures which was commonly used in the homeland. Of the early comers from Spain to the Southwest and to Florida, practically all were of the Roman Catholic faith, as were the French who moved westward through territory now compresided in Canada and the northern United States. The earliest comers of this persuasion would have been limited in their worship to the Vulgate, if they held true to their traditions, as the Douai-Rheims Version was not brought out until 1582.

The Cavaliers who settled at Jamestown were at first limited to the use of the Bibles issued prior to the Authorized Version, the Geneva Bible or the Great Bible. It was left to the Pilgrims to bring first to America the King James Version, a fact that, viewed at this distance, seems wholly fitting; for were they not the only group that came to America solely for conscience' sake, that is, freedom to worship God in the way of their own choosing? It was from the pages of this truly noble rendition of the Scriptures that they gained the unflinching faith, the fortitude, courage, and lofty idealism which brought them on one of the greatest enterprises ever undertaken.

Bible From Homelands

With the task before the early comers, of whatever nationality, of establishing homes and communities in the New World, it was wholly logical that they should draw upon their respective homelands for such supplies as could not be immediately produced in their forbidding surroundings. Bibles could be imported, and at reasonable prices.

Accordingly, more than a century passed after the coming of the Pilgrims, before the production of a Bible was undertaken anywhere in the Colonies. There was, however, one notable exception, the translation and production of a Bible in the Natick dialect of the Algonquin tribe of Indians. The story is a fascinating one:

John Eliot came over from England in 1631, a member of the Massachusetts Bay Colony. An ardent religionist, almost immediately he became intensely interested in the natives, and soon developed an unquenchable desire to bring to them a better concept of life and of living.

Among the necessities which confronted him in his plans to civilize these dusky people was that of producing an edition of the Scriptures in their own language. The task would have appalled a less zealous apostle. To translate the Bible into a tongue without the slightest literary background, without dictionary, grammar or alphabet, was a task indeed. But Eliot did not falter.

Translation Into Indian

While serving as pastor in Roxbury, Massachusetts, he interested many Indians in Christianity, among them a young man who developed a keen interest in the new religion, and was enthusiastic over the proposition to publish a Bible in his native tongue. Using him as interpreter, Eliot set to the task, expressing his purpose in these words: "I have had a great longing desire, if it were the will of God, that our Indian language might be sanctified by the translation of the Holy Scriptures into it."

Not alone the translation, but the printing of his Bible, was also a troublesome problem. There were no printing houses in America, no paper mills, no presses, no part of the necessary equipment. All these were in due time brought from England. In 1654, the Lord's Prayer and the Ten Commandments were produced. Four years later, the Psalms were published; the New Testament followed in 1661, and the complete Bible in 1663—nine years after Eliot began his great task. Several revisions followed in later years, the last work having been delayed until 1685.

The Eliot Bible was printed by Green and Johnson in Cambridge, Massachusetts; and as the edition was small, it is now a very rare book and commands a high price.

A Difficult Undertaking

Many amusing anecdotes are told of the serious undertaking of producing the Scriptures in a language with no literature. Of necessity, Eliot's only recourse ofttimes was to repeat a sentence in the Indian dialect which he had learned in part, and depend upon the answer received.

In the passage, Judges 5:28, "The mother of Sisera looked out at a window, and cried through the lattice," the word "lattice" was a poser for the dusky interpreter. Finally, not having been able successfully to explain the word, Eliot wove from willow twigs the semblance of a lattice. But the Indian's chief use for plaited willow twigs was in fashioning eel-pots. So that the Natick for "eel-pot" was put in, and that passage read that Sisera's mother "cried through the eel-pot."

Perhaps no better tribute could be paid to the zeal of the early comers to bring to the benighted natives the blessings of Christianity than the fact of the production of the Eliot Bible, the first version of the Scriptures to be produced on American soil. A third of a century later, and before a Bible in English was produced, a Prayer Book and many selections from the Scriptures were published by William Bradford of New York, for the Mohawk tribe of Indians. In the following century, several Bibles were produced in various Indian dialects, all for the one purpose of evangelizing the Native Americans.

Type Brought From Germany

The first Bible to be printed in America in a literary language was the Saur Bible, produced in Germantown, Penna., in 1743, in German. Christopher Saur came to America in 1724, in search of larger opportunities and greater freedom of thought. Being an earnest religinist, he soon saw the importance of obtaining, without the difficulties involved in importation from the mother country, the Lutheran Bible, which his fellow colonists followed.

Being a man of enterprise, he set about the task, obtaining a font of type from a friend in Germany. The paper was made in America, and the Bible was produced in several editions, one of which, that of 1776, is said to have been destroyed by British red-coats, who found it convenient to use it for wadding for their guns.

In the preface of the edition of 1763, Saur states: "Herewith appears in this American part of the world the Holy Scriptures—called the Bible—publicly printed for the second time in the High German language to the honor of the German nation—inasmuch as no other nation can claim to have printed the Bible in this part of the world in its language." Saur's honest interest may be seen in the wording of a circular which stated that the price of the book was "18s., but to the poor and needy we have no price" ("The Guiding Light on the Great Highway," page 266, Robert R. Dearden, Jr.).

Lacked Necessary Equipment

The ease, because of frequent communication with England, of obtaining a generous supply of Bibles from the mother country, retarded the printing of English Bibles in America. It was no small enterprise to get the necessary equipment for so formidable a task, and the low price of those imported discouraged the project from a business standpoint. Not until an emergency arose did the printing of the Bible in America become a necessity.

When the disagreements between England and her American colonies became acute, it was found that among other commodities which could justifiably be brought from the mother country was the supply of Bibles necessary to meet the increasing demands due to the growth of population. As disagreements were intensified, the attention of the Congress then convening in Philadelphia was attracted to the situation.

Congress was petitioned to aid in meeting the emergency, and a committee of that body reported adversely on the proposition of printing Bibles in America, for reasons advanced before, the difficulty in obtaining the necessary equipment and materials. Accordingly, it was recommended to the Congress that a large number of Bibles be imported from England. The resolution was adopted, with five dissenting colonies, however, among which were New York and Virginia. It does not appear that the undertaking was successful. But the need was met in another direction.

Approved by Chaplains

A Scotsman, Robert Aitken, by name, then residing in Philadelphia, seeing the difficulty, entered upon the business of printing the King James Version. At first, parts of the Bible were printed, but by 1782 the complete Scriptures were published. Aitken then sought the approval of Congress, and the chaplains of the two houses were requested to examine Aitken's work, and if found worthy to give it "the sanction of your judgment, the weight of your recommendations." In reply, after due examination of the Bible in question, the two chaplains, George Duffield and William White, reported favorably upon the reasonable correctness of the text.

Thus even under the constrictions imposed by war, the people in America found themselves adequately supplied with the Holy Scriptures. This is another example of the Word of God having been supplied to the people even under severely adverse circumstances.

Other printings of the Bible soon followed in Philadelphia and Trenton. In 1791, in Worcester, appeared the "Thomas" Bible, the first printed in Massachusetts, that is, in English. Isaiah Thomas developed a large printing industry, and his copies of the Scriptures were in workmanship far superior to any that had gone before.

American Revised Version

The business of printing Bibles now became common, and by the opening of the nineteenth century nearly two score different publishers were engaged in the work. The first copy of the Vulgate, the Douai Version, appeared in Philadelphia in 1800, bearing the imprint of Matthew Carey as publisher. So satisfied was he with his work that he solicited the patronage of Protestants as well as Roman Catholics.

In New York, the first complete Bible appeared in 1792, known as the Self-Interpreting Bible, with George Washington heading the list of subscribers. A version of the Bible of special interest was a translation from the Septuagint, made by Charles Thompson, one-time secretary to the Continental Congress, and published by James Aitken in Philadelphia in 1808. Thompson was long a close student of the Scriptures, and his translation contains many interesting interpretations.

From this time forward the enterprise grew, expanding to meet the need of the rapidly growing population. The work of Bible making in American, begun so laboriously by Eliot, apostle to the Indians, had its crowning effort in the American Revised Version, an account of which appears in the next chapter of this series. The citizens of America have been notably given to the study of the Holy Scriptures, and with the passing years this habit has not lessened. Rather has it been intensified with the new light which every now and again has been shed upon the holy pages through the inspiration and revelation of profound scholars.

Still Warm 200-Inch Glass Eye Poured Year Ago Found Perfect

CORNING, N. Y., Nov. 27 (AP)—Successful completion of the 200-inch glass eye for the world's largest telescope, announced at the Corning Glass Works, means that in about five years man will see four times farther into space than ever before.

Astronomers will see what may exist in regions about 1,200,000,000 light years away—areas of the sky so remote that their light takes that long to reach earth, and which may be seen, five years hence, as they looked more than 1,000,000,000 years ago, or long before any known life existed on earth.

Most Difficult Step

Today's event finishes the most critical and difficult step in making this telescope, which will be twice the size of any now in existence. Five years is a conservative estimate of the time needed to grind and polish the big glass into a mirror and to set it up in a telescope in the observatory yet to be built on Palomar Mountain, about 75 miles south of Los Angeles.

The huge glass disk 17 feet in diameter and more than two feet thick was poured last Dec. 2, molten glass about a third the temperature of the sun's surface. It has been cooling ever since in an iron annealing oven.

Surface Is Still Warm

It is still there, awaiting an official "party" for its removal in about two weeks.

But meanwhile, it was revealed today, the worries about possible flaws were removed by two Cornish Glass Works experts who crawled on hands and knees a few days ago into the now cool oven and back and forth across the still warm surface of the glass.

They could see major flaws if any and found none. Polarized light from hand flashes would show without awaiting removal whether the texture of the glass was free from strains.

Cooled Very Gradually

The creeping inspection was made by Dr. J. C. Hostetter, director of development and research and Dr. George V. McCauley, physicist in charge of disc making. The latter superintended the almost year-long annealing, the slow cooling of little more than a degree a day which assured freedom from the dreaded "strains."

Although the Corning Glass Works took less than a year to make this disc, the task of creating it began seven years ago, in 1928. Because nothing like it ever was done before years of experiments preceded the casting of the great "eye."

Poured Second Disc

Barely more than two years ago the astronomers in charge of experiments decided on a new kind of pyrex borosilicate glass to be made at the Corning works. The first 200-inch disc was poured of this material in March, 1933.

That first mirror was a success but accidents to its mold produced a disc which would have required so much grinding that the scientists decided to try for a more perfect one, the "eye" now completed.

In this they repeated astronomical history. Four discs were poured for the 100-inch mirror, which is the eye of the world's present largest telescope, on Mt. Wilson, California.

Plans to Co-ordinate Are Forwarded By Air Transport Lines

CHICAGO, Nov. 27 (AP) — The baby of the transportation family, the airplane lines, took a long lead on the rest of the clan yesterday on the co-ordination route laid out by Joseph B. Eastman, federal "tsar" of transportation.

The steps Mr. Eastman has urged for so long on the railroads will be the first the air transport operators take on their own feet this winter.

The airmen started on the path of the federal co-ordinator's pointing finger with one big advantage over their older brethren of the iron horse: joint terminals at major airports.

They have announced other steps in the same direction will come when they complete their separation from the Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce and form their own "model trade association."

These, under present plans, include:

Co-ordination of all transport lines into one huge nation-wide system. Existing companies will retain autonomy, but any passenger will be able to buy through passage from point to point regardless of how many lines he travels.

Issuance of through tickets in two forms; travel cards for commercial and corporation men; books of scrip for the general public. In each case, the price will be 15 per cent below the actual ticket value.

Co-ordination of air express and freight systems, already partly accomplished.

Establishment of a clearing house for technical information.

Creation of a fair practice code.

Administration of this code by a "tsar" similar to the rulers of baseball and the movies.

At least part of the co-ordination plan will go into effect Jan. 1.

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Special Easy Terms — Liberal Allowance On Your Old Piano
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For Christmas—Accordions, Saxophones, Violins, Trumpets, Xylophones, Banjos, Guitars, Clarinets—any instrument you wish. World famous makes.
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For Christmas—A Philco, Crosley, General Electric, RCA-Victor—the world's finest radios are now on display. See them, hear them, side by side, and make your selection.
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Boston Day... Liquor, Smuggling, School, Hilton...

(Continued from Page 1)

North Atlantic off Boston today. At anchor rode more than a half dozen motley freighters, loaded to the gunwales with cheap foreign alcohol. Alongside were tied several speedy rum boats, determined to scoot ashore, tax free, with the liquor before the holidays. Overhead zoomed the full complement of the local Coast Guard air force, equally determined to prevent landing of a single drop.

The day and night vigilance entered its fifteenth day today. The stake for the smugglers, as estimated by Joseph A. Maynard, collector of the Boston port today, is avoidance of approximately $2,000,000 in federal taxes. It was explained today that freighters can bring the alcohol to a point off the shore and sell it to runners for about 20 cents a gallon. On shore the smugglers expect to sell it for more than $3 a gallon. The government tax alone is $3.60 a gallon.

There will be no Thanksgiving leave for Coast Guardsmen tomorrow. Ships are under full steam, radios are in constant operation, the planes circle over the sea.

"It's worse than during prohibition," one officer remarked today.

Weather—Warm With Possible Rain Is Forecast

An unusually warm Thanksgiving Day, but with possible rain, was predicted by the U. S. Weather Bureau in Boston today. Temperatures are expected to stay well above levels on most Thanksgiving Days in previous years. Colder weather with freezing is expected Friday.

Hilton—English Author Visits Boston

James Hilton, whose "Good-bye, Mr. Chips" became last year's international Christmas story and is still appearing in best seller lists, arrived in Boston today for Thanksgiving. Besides his remarkable success with a novelette of scarcely more than 100 pages, Mr. Hilton also won the Hawthornden Prize (English equivalent of the Pulitzer award) of £100 for his "Lost Horizon."

"Good-by Mr. Chips" has gone through 23 printings, which means a total of 153,000 copies. According to Little, Brown & Co.'s statisticians it sold more copies during 1934 than any book not on a book club list.

Mr. Hilton has said that he wants to see "all the obvious things" while he is in America. So during his Boston visit, he will spend a good deal of time looking over the city's historical relics. He also expressed the sanguine hope that he might be able to rest quietly after two weeks of social merry-go-round in New York.

Accompanied by his wife, Mr. Hilton is spending his visit in the traditional foundation spot of Thanksgiving Day with Alfred R. McIntyre, president of Little Brown & Co., and Mrs. McIntyre.

The author's only public appearance will be at Jordan's Bookstore on Saturday.

Harvard—Student Council Seeks Cocktail Party Bans

Determined to win its battle against liquor, the Harvard student council advised the administrative board of the college to pass rules greatly increasing obstacles to cocktail parties. While such parties are not definitely banned under an order passed by the council last night, it is advised that it be made necessary to obtain special permission and arrange to have a proctor present.

The council hopes to involve the procedure in so much red tape that students will decide to omit the affairs.

The student council met last night, at the suggestion of Dr. James B. Conant, president of Harvard, to consider ways and means to stop excessive campus drinking.

Aliens—Holiday Dinner For Immigration Station

Seven Chinese arrived at the East Boston Immigration Station today after crossing the continent in Canada and coming down the coast by steamer. Held at the station for investigation of their right to enter the United States, they are to enjoy their first Thanksgiving Day dinner tomorrow, their first "taste" of American customs and life.

Simultaneously, a large number of aliens who have been in this country many years but who entered illegally, are to sit down to the same bountiful feast prepared by caterer John Piscopo, for what will probably be their last genuine American Thanksgiving Day dinner. These persons are held for deportation to their native lands where this American holiday is not observed.

Ample supplies of turkey, potatoes, squash, cranberry sauce, plum puddings, an' all the fixin's, are being prepared today to serve at 11:30 a. m. tomorrow. The fine touch of a woman's hand is to be observed at the festivities, for Miss Mary Ward, commissioner of immigration, has personally donated candy and nuts, wrapped in pretty packages, to be distributed to those detained at the station. Entertainment has been provided, including a concert and other features.

Production—U. S. Makes One Hat for Every Four Men

America produced only one felt hat for every four men, enough coats and suits to cover only one out of every three women and only one pair of trousers for every three males of 15 years of age. Bostonians were reflecting on these rather astounding facts today following a talk by Melville D. Liming, general secretary of the Boston Chamber of Commerce at the West Roxbury Citizens Association last evening.

"Unless this explains why we actually produced more needles and pins than in the banner year of 1929—or unless we had a surplus of clothing—I am unable to guess what the men are doing about their pants," he said. "The country has produced but half the needed amount of suspenders and garters," he added.

Less than two thirds of us evidently are washing regularly, for as a nation, we turned out only about 65 per cent of our 1929 volume of soap," Mr. Liming said.

Then he turned to the Administration and declared that the billions of dollars in federal appropriations are mere stopgaps,—"unsatisfying substitutes that scarcely can be expected ever to give us real recovery."

Tremendous deficiency exists in everyday necessities, he declared. Not overproduction but underconsumption is our trouble, he said. "We have been doing without things that we needed because we have been out of work—because we have not had the money to pay for them. Then he pointed out that part of that money shortage can be charged to city costs.

"In Municipal Boston the per per capita cost of government and consequent tax rate on property are higher than in any of the 13 principal cities of the country. The Boston tax rate is twice as high as that of San Francisco; $12 higher than in New York City and $16 higher than in Baltimore. The people of this city—wage earners, property owners, everybody, — are digging down for more money than are the people in any of our great competing cities," he said.

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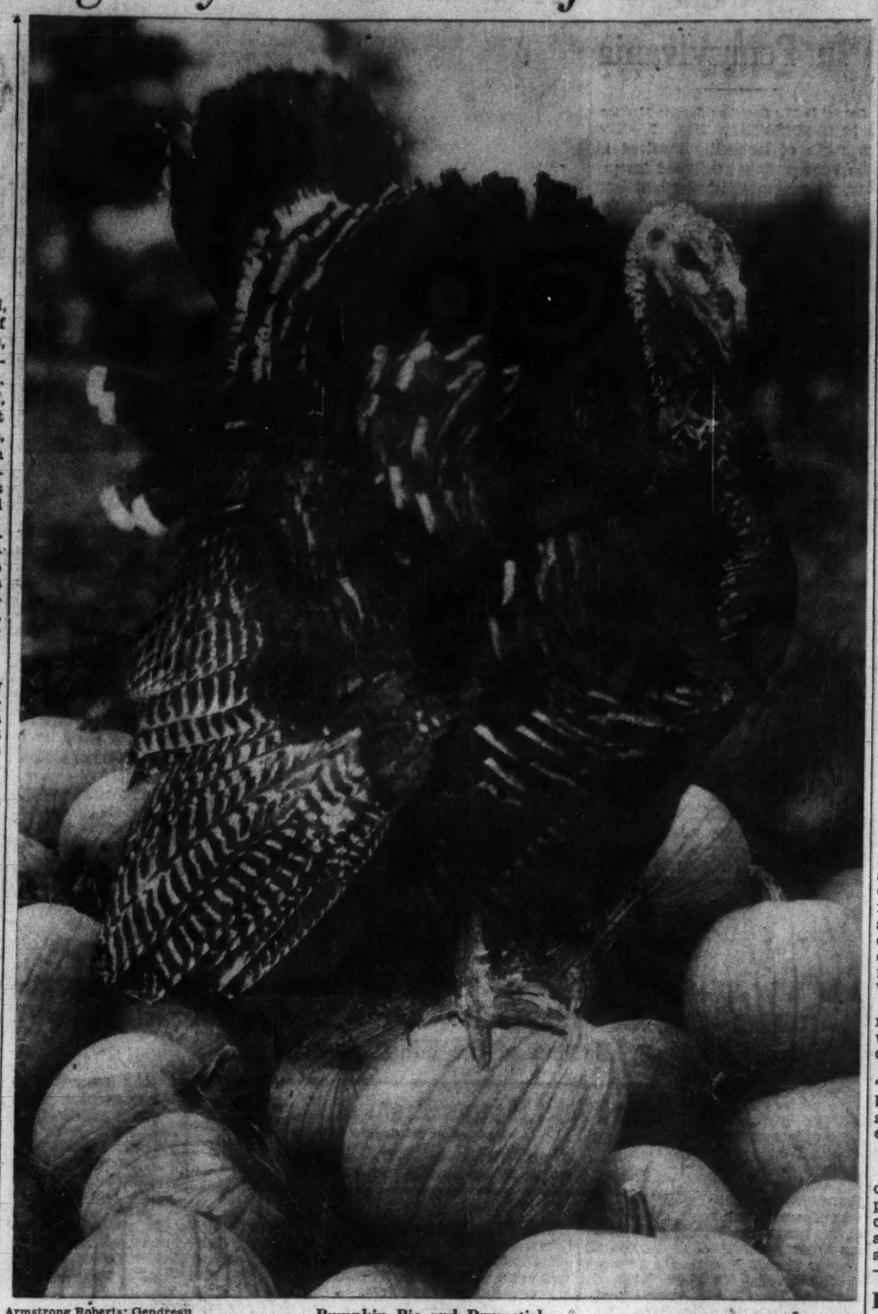
Thanksgiving Day Proves One of Contrasts

To many it is a groaning table and gratitude for plentitude but to countless others it means the only square meal of the year provided by the agencies that hold out a helping hand to the under privileged.



Armstrong Roberts; Gendreau — Pumpkin Pie and Drumstick

To one half of New England, Thanksgiving Day is a story of creaking tables, of family reunions, and prayerful gratitude for a generous share of the season's harvest.

To many in the other half, Thanksgiving Day means the first square meal, perhaps, in months, for the whole family, a day when economic maladjustments are completely hidden under heaping plates of white and dark meat covered with rich brown gravy.

Everywhere in New England today trucks loaded down with foodstuffs are threading their way to numerous distribution stations under the supervision of the Salvation Army, Volunteer of America, Industrial Home, Welfare department, and private citizens.

Wistful Eyes Watch

It is the day of loaded baskets, now almost as symbolical of Thanksgiving as the turkey. Wistful eyes watch from the windows of shabby houses for the familiar figure carrying the load of potatoes, onions, squash, cabbages, sugar, jam, rice, beans, spaghetti, milk, cookies, bread, butter, celery, cake, and candies.

Eager hands help unload the baskets on kitchen tables that have held only the barest of necessities since the previous Thanksgiving.

Hundreds of these families living on and over the border line of poverty were thus supplied today. Some had applied for the baskets to be delivered to their homes. Others fell in line at the headquarters of the Volunteers of America, Salvation Army, and other stations, to receive their share of the harvest.

No One Is Overlooked

No one was overlooked. So widespread were the activities of charitable organizations that there is probably not a needy large family n Boston today without a loaded table.

Gov. James M. Curley, following the custom he set while Mayor of Boston, passed out the first basket of food at headquarters of the Volunteers of America this noon.

These baskets are built for families of eight persons, being stocked with enough provisions to last for three days, including Thanksgiving Day. The practice of giving out baskets dates back 17 years, when Col. and Mrs. Walter Duncan of the Volunteers of America synchronized the basket with the turkey.

Only Worthy Are Helped

Applications for these baskets are carefully investigated in order that only those in real need are recipients. More than 300 applications were received by the Governor personally this year.

Cases of dire distress are somewhat fewer this year than last, according to both the Volunteers and the Salvation Army. People, generally, they said, appear more hopeful of their conditions. Many persons in real need last year were found to be only on part relief this Thanksgiving. This was considered an extremely hopeful sign since the Government has slowly been withdrawing from the relief picture.

Since the Volunteers began their Thanksgiving activities in 1932, they have given out more than 1,500,000 free meals.

"Sallies" Load Boxes

At noon, today, 10 trucks were sent out by the Salvation Army loaded with boxes for 400 families. The Army will also serve dinners at its various stations throughout Boston to 3000 persons in all. Meals at the Boston Industrial Home and the Brigham's Hospital are sponsored by the Army.

Plymouth, where the first Thanksgiving dinner was served in 1621, will observe the day quietly this year, confining its activities to the distribution of baskets with a Thanksgiving ball to be held in the evening.

Included in the activities of the Morgan Memorial is the distribution of Thanksgiving baskets to nearly 200 families in and around the South End neighborhood of the Morgan Memorial parish.

Homeless Men to Dine

At 1 o'clock on Thanksgiving day a dinner "with all the fixings" will be provided for about 200 more people who are invited from the Goodwill Industries. In this number will be many homeless men of the Seavey Settlement.

Directly following the dinner thre will be presented a feature talking picture in Goodwill Hall. In the evening a supper will be served and a Thanksgiving service will be held in the Seavey Mission.

Because of this effort, many homeless people with no other place to go will spend a happy time in the company of others with whom they have a common bond of fellowship.

CCC Boys Have Cheer

Behind the story of Thanksgiving dinners tendered to more than 20,000 CCC campers throughout New England is the deeper tale of fellowship and community life for many men who have no homes of their own. These dinners will be held tonight, as Thanksgiving Day is a holiday in the several hundred camps.

Special services in most of the churches will hallow the day when those that have share the fruits of the harvest with those who have not.

Probably the best Thanksgiving will be enjoyed by 23 prisoners of the Deer Island colony who were freed by the Governor today on parole.

Monitor Newscast Time Changed Nov. 29

OWING to a special address by President Roosevelt from Atlanta, Ga., at 2 p. m., Friday, Nov. 29, the afternoon radiocast of "The Monitor Views the News" will be advanced to 3:45 p. m., eastern standard time, over Station WBZ. This is a correction in a notice which previously stated that the Monitor news would not be radiocast.

The evening radiocast of the Monitor news over shortwave Station W1XAL will be heard as usual.

Lightship—It Gets Holiday Dinner By Airplane

The dozen men who operate Nantucket Shoals Lightship, farthest flung nautical beacon on the American coast line, today thanked aviation for the fact that it did their holiday shopping and that they will sit down to a regular dinner "with all the fixin's" like many another citizen tomorrow.

Early this morning Capt. William H. Wincipaw took off from East Boston Airport, his plane loaded with everything from the bird itself down to after-dinner mints. He had planned the 300-mile trip on the holiday morning, but thick weather was forecast, so he went today. As co-pilot was William H. Jr., 17, youngest licensed flier in Massachusetts.

Captain Wincipaw set down his large cabin plane, equipped with pontoons, alongside the lightship after a 2-hour-an-40-minute flight and three members of the crew launched a small boat to board the plane. After thanking their aerial messenger the lightship's crew gave Captain Wincipaw 12 letters to mail to Boston.

A pilot for a large Boston business firm, Captain Wincipaw has become widely known for his annual Christmas flight to all the lightkeepers on the New England coast.

(What Boston is doing to make Thanksgiving a day of thanks for everybody: On this page.)

Rotch—Gets $400,000 To Carry on ERA Work

About 20,000 remaining ERA workers received a holiday bonanza when $400,000 in ERA money arrived today at the ERA headquarters, Federal Building, Boston. The money will provide these workers with another week of labor, Arthur G. Rotch, Federal ERA Administrator, said this morning.

Mr. Rotch expected this $400,000 would be the last ERA, or direct relief, money to come from Washington. Already 80,000 ERA workers have been transferred to the WPA. The total ERA funds for November for Massachusetts totaled $4,050,000, he announced.

Greenwood—Fitchburg Mayor Loses Driving License

Robert E. Greenwood, recently re-elected Mayor of Fitchburg, had his license suspended today by Frank A. Goodwin, registrar of motor vehicles. Mayor Greenwood, who is still in a hospital as the result of an accident on Oct. 30, was held responsible for the accident in which his car collided with an automobile in which several girls were riding.

"A flagrant case of reckless speed," were the words used by the registrar to characterize the collision. Mr. Goodwin announced that Mayor Greenwood, son-in-law of United States Senator Marcus A. Coolidge, rounded a curve in his automobile at 60 miles an hour.

Boston Common—Its 300 Years Well Celebrated

If some individual of a benevolent nature is considering donating a prize to the most thorough anniversary celebration held hereabouts for a number of years, he should give very serious consideration to the Boston Common Tercentenary Committee. During the past few months the committee has sponsored 97 events before more than half a million people.

In a preliminary report to the full review of the 300th Boston Common Anniversary observance, such events as pageants, walks by famous characters, the Boston-Boston (England) observance and various other programs have been sponsored. And this does not include numerous special exhibits of pictures, maps, antiques and the tercentenary medals which have been cast.

The exact number having witnessed Boston Common celebrations of one kind or another is 559,470. Other competitors for the prize which nobody is likely to offer ought to consider rather carefully before entering, however. Most of the anniversary events have been financed and sponsored by the ERA.

Current work now being completed includes the assembling of historic information, making of original sketches, revising books and other publications to bring the information up to date . . . ; compiling a bibliography of sources and material; a photographic record; and making a set of historic figures to be accurately clothed indicating how Bostonians dressed at several periods from 1630 to modern times."

So the Boston Common's 300th anniversary has been covered just about as thoroughly as the dew covers the historic old plot after a warm summer evening.

Do QUINCY MUTUAL policyholders receive satisfactory settlements in the event of fire losses?

ANSWER: Quincy Mutual was organized by and for insurance buyers. It contracts to indemnify its policyholders for loss through fire. The policyholder through relationship with his company is assured of *fair* adjustment and *prompt* payment when a loss occurs. Despite five major conflagrations since organization, this company has met all its obligations. It has paid over $6,000,000 in fire settlements to policyholders.

This is one of a series of informative questions and answers about Quincy Mutual Fire Insurance Company. Our local agent will be glad to tell you how this strong company can save money for you. Write us for his address.

QUINCY MUTUAL
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
FOUNDED 1851
Quincy, Massachusetts
AGENTS EVERYWHERE IN NEW ENGLAND TO SERVE YOU

Warning on Federal Control In Affairs of City Governments Sounded by Municipal League

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 27—Renewed and more vigorous drives for greater efficiency and honesty in municipal government are scheduled throughout the country, as a result of the annual meeting of the National Municipal League which concluded here yesterday.

Encouraged by progress in efforts toward better governmental personnel and by reports that the city manager plan is more firmly entrenched than ever as a means toward good government, the delegates carried away new ideas which they hope to develop in their own communities.

Warns of Federal Control

They also carried away the warning of Dr. Harold W. Dodds, president of Princeton University, against the growing federal government influence in municipal affairs. The warning was sounded at a banquet last night.

"The end of the depression," he said, "will find the Federal Government, as well as the states, involved with local governments and in possession of legal and moral claims against them, for the Federal Government will have supplied literally billions of dollars for purposes which customarily have been met by local taxes or by loans from private investors.

"Having enjoyed federal aid in such large proportions, it is certain that the cities will desire that it be continued in one form or another."

Not a Federal Problem

Dr. Dodds warned of the danger of federal control as an offshoot from federal aid. He said there is serious doubt whether the Federal Government could carry out satisfactorily the regulatory and guidance activities regarding cities now conducted by the states. He pointed out that 175,000 cities cannot be managed from a swivel chair in Washington.

"Under the new federal-municipal relationship," he added, "if we are wise, the emphasis will be placed on co-operation rather than control."

He branded as unfortunate any "attempts to short-circuit the states by rendering the cities dependent on and subservient to the national government."

Vast Spoils System

"To confer controlling authority over the cities on Washington under present-day conditions would be to concentrate at the nation's capital a vast spoils system in the hands of administrative and legislative agencies quite unable to meet the strain or to fulfill the conditions of success."

The Princeton president, who also heads the National Municipal League, declared that undoubtedly the nation is drifting into a new integration of functions on three levels rather than two, but the new relationship must be one of partnership rather than that of the upper level of authority dictating to the lower.

The American people, he added, will never approve any federal attempt to supplant the states in dealings with the localities. The fire of local self-government, he said, still burns brightly.

Letter 'Y' Without Period Court Decrees Is a Name

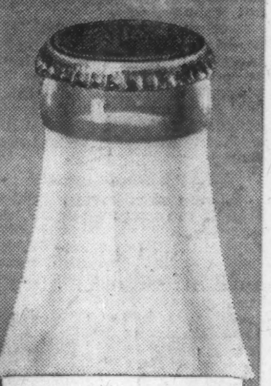
SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Nov. 27 (AP)—The letter "Y" without a period following is a name, according to a ruling by Judge John A. Denison in probate court here yesterday.

The court heard the petitions of Andrew George Yiannacopoulos and Paul George Yiannacopoulos of Westfield, who sought to have their names changed to Andrew Y. Johnson and Paul Y. Johnson, the "Y" to stand for their former surname. Judge Denison decreed that "Y" with a period was an initial, but allowed the petitions on condition the period be omitted.

Extra Thanksgiving Gifts to Needy Refused

WORCESTER, Mass., Nov. 27 (AP)—The welfare board last night turned down the proposal of the City Council that each of the 4200 families on the welfare rolls be given a chicken and $2 additional for fixings on Thanksgiving. The welfare board, acting on advice of the municipal law department, said that the legal requirements gave no authority for extra appropriations for holidays.

REAL Fresh-Flavor
THANKS TO SPECIAL PASTEURIZATION
in the Bottle



All the glorious fresh flavor of milk straight from the farmer's cooling-room comes to you in Deerfoot Farms Milk. None can escape because the milk is tightly sealed in the bottle before it is pasteurized. You get the protection of carefully controlled pasteurization *plus* the taste of farm-fresh milk.

Because our farms and dairy plant are closer to Boston, we can deliver Deerfoot Farms Milk a whole day fresher than most. No wonder it is rightly known as the Aristocrat of Milk! Try some—it's a treat you shouldn't miss. Call Highland 1857 or Framingham 3620. Deerfoot Farms Co., Southborough, Massachusetts.

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that's news!

SOMEHOW, shoe manufacturers seem to forget fashion when they're making a really *comfortable* shoe. That's why we're so proud of the new Fall models . . . restful, ease-filled . . . yet trim, dainty, lovely! You'd never guess shoes so friendly to the feet could be so attractive to the eye. 80 years of comfort-shoe making backs these famous shoes. Come in for a "try-on" test—today!

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Also Fall Catalogue

Girl Football Star Plays Just Because She Likes It

She's young to be in the news. Only 14, and she never meant to do anything either that would get her in the papers! Her name is Esther Burnham, and she lives in Connecticut, and she is training to be an airplane pilot when she grows up by playing football with the boys, to make her strong.

With a lot being said these last few days about women needing to be as strong as men, if they are going to pilot transport planes, perhaps Esther is a wiser girl than all the people supposed, who began to laugh when it turned out that she was the center on the Middlefield Air Cadets' football team, because it doesn't take any great stretch of the intelligence to know that playing center on a football team is no mean way to get to be husky and strong.

First Year High

Miss Esther Burnham is the daughter of a merchant in Middlefield, Conn. She is in her first year at Woodrow Wilson High School, and she writes for the school paper. She has been playing football two years, but last year she got by without attracting the hounds of publicity. The Middlefield Air Cadets is an organization of 24 members, superintended by J. Duncan Sibley, who owns the local airport; several of the cadets are girls, but Esther is the only one who plays football. She isn't a rowdy, she isn't a tomboy; she just likes to play football and does; and the wisdom of her taste is given authority by the boys on the team who make no bones about it, but simply say "And boy! she's good!"

Mr. Sibley varies his management of the airport by coaching football because he likes football, and likes to see boys—and Esther—able to play the game well. Esther is five feet three inches tall and weighs 110 pounds. When she plays, she wears a regulation jersey, regulation moleskins, cleated shoes and no stockings. She won't wear a helmet and her hair is cut short enough not to get in her eyes when she runs. It is her running that makes her valuable on the team.

Runs Like a Deer

Mr. Sibley says she's a triple-threat girl. She can kick well, and does; she can run like a deer, and does. And when she wants to pass the ball, she looks where she wants it to go, and passes it there, straight as a trivet. She doesn't ask any quarter in scrimmage, and boys on teams that have played against the Cadets say that when Esther hits the line—or them—she hits with a bang.

Down in Middlefield they haven't had time to work up much of any steam yet on the subject of sex discrimination in football. When the Cadets decided to have a team, those who wanted to play turned out for trials. Esther turned out with the rest; it happened she was the only girl who did, but no one paid any attention to that. The question was, could she play? It was soon answered. She could. The thing the Middlefield Air Cadets are interested in is winning scores; if Esther can help roll 'em up, then Esther gets to play, is the way the boys feel about it. She plays baseball and tennis, too, and swims like a seal. But for some reason or other the game of Esther's heart is football. So that's what she plays, first and foremost.

Doesn't Like Publicity

It was all right until the newspapers got wind of it. That made Esther furious. "You don't know what it'll be like for me at school now, after I've gone and got my picture in the paper!" is what she wails.

Esther probably would have been able to finish out the season incognito, as you might say, except that some observant reporter, watching the team, noticed that the center dropped back to do the kicking, when the team was in punt formation. That is unorthodox, and required investigation. And the investigation revealed—who but Esther—at center. "We worked the play out that way," Mr. Sibley said, "because the best kicker on the team had to make the play. And the best kicker is Esther. That's about all there is to it."

This seems to be something new for the book on "How to Prepare to Be an Airplane Pilot." By the time Esther gets to be voting age, they'll probably be kicking airplane rudders with hand switches. Still, they say it needs a man's strength to bring a trimotored transport in on a foggy, windy night. So Esther is probably on the right track.

New Hampshire Faces Loss of State Relief Funds

CONCORD, N. H., Nov. 26 (AP)—It became a practical certainty today that towns, cities and counties would receive no state grants in aid for their direct relief costs in November.

At the state comptroller's office it was revealed estimates indicated only $75,000 would remain in the State's $1,800,000 relief fund when October bills were paid. The $75,000 remaining in the relief fund, officials said, would be needed to pay the State board administrative staff, if no additional funds were provided by a special legislative session, which the Governor has proposed.

Girl Footballer

© International

Esther Burnham
Gridiron Star

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity—Cloudy and somewhat warmer weather tonight and Thursday, with rain Thursday, probably beginning late tonight; colder during Thursday night, probably freezing by Friday morning, moderate to fresh southeast to south winds.

All New England States—Cloudy and warmer tonight and Thursday with rain beginning late tonight, or Thursday morning; colder Thursday night.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook—Increasing southerly winds probably becoming strong Thursday, and overcast weather with rain beginning late tonight or Thursday morning.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	40	48	Minneapolis	34	34
Bermuda	62	68	New Orleans	68	70
Chicago	44	44	New York	46	48
Denver	32	44	Norfolk	40	56
Helena	38	40	Philadelphia	42	50
Jacksonville	54	66	St. Louis	48	48
Kansas City	40	52	San Francisco	58	64
Los Angeles	48	66	Washington	34	56
Miami	72	74			

A—8 a. m., E. S. T., Nov. 27.
B—Maximum, Nov. 26.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 11:36 a. m.; height, 10.1 feet
Thursday, 12:12 a. m.; height, 8.6 feet

Light All Vehicles at 4:44 p. m.

Japan Begins Air Mail

The Japan Air Transport Company has started weekly airmail service between Kyushu and Formosa, covering a four-day steamer route in 10 hours.

Egg Laying Race Proves Hens Not Specially Bright

STORRS, Conn., Nov. 27 (AP)—Nothing is too good for the 1300 hens competing in the Storrs international egg laying contest. Running hot water, insulated walls, storm windows, slot ventilation and lights with theatrical dimmers are some of the conveniences with which the ultra-modern henhouses have been equipped to coax an extra egg or two from the contestants.

Prof. William F. Kirkpatrick of Connecticut State College, director of the contest, has a lot of respect for the egg-laying ability of his charges. But he cannot hand them too much on intelligence.

"When one says that hens know enough to get in out of the rain," he said, "he has been flatteringly optimistic."

To illustrate Mr. Kirkpatrick's meaning, the bright lights that burn from 9 to 9:55 o'clock each night in the 52 henhouses just erected by the State at a cost of $18,000, are designed to fool the birds into eating an extra meal. Without the daylight effect, they would miss the added nourishment and the egg yield would suffer.

Hens may cackle contentedly after laying an egg without fear that a rooster may steal the show with boastful crowing.

No roosters are allowed near the houses. Mr. Kirkpatrick said that hens lay more eggs when there are no roosters around.

Since the contest was established 24 years ago, the egg yield has jumped from 150 eggs a bird in 1911-1912 to 218 eggs in the last two years. The 1934 winner, a Rhode Island red owned by E. B. Parmenter of Franklin, Mass., laid 325 eggs.

The contestants in the current competition come from 17 states and British Columbia.

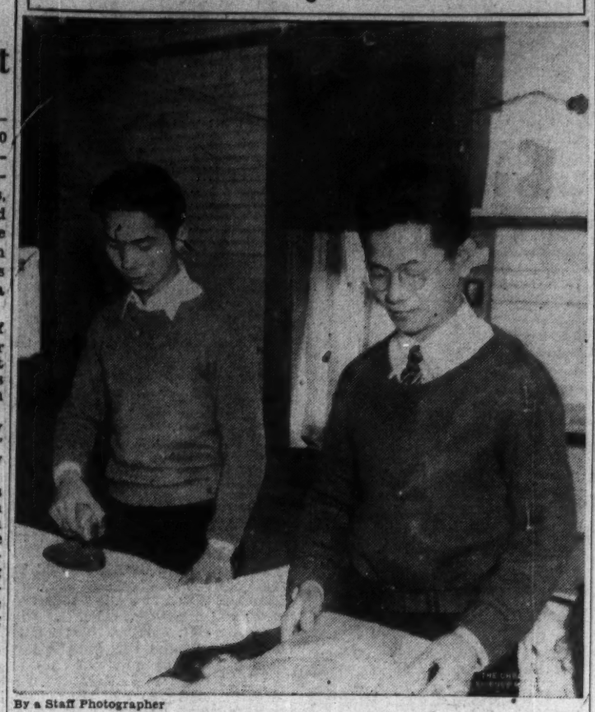
Mount Desert Herons Delay Trip to South

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BAR HARBOR, Maine, Nov. 27—Weeks after they are supposed to have left for a winter in the southland, great blue herons are still on Mount Desert Island. Vernon Lunt, forestry supervisor with the CCC, saw a beautiful specimen on the Norway Drive, while another was seen by Ranger Orient Y. Thompson, on his usual inspection trip on Pryor's Island.

According to reports, it would seem that there are perhaps a dozen of the birds taking advantage of the late fall by staying here.

He's the College Washerman



By a Staff Photographer

Laundry Keeps Him in Engineering School

Joe Wong Kay Wants to Build Bridges in China, and So He Irons the Shirts of His Fellow Students at the University of New Hampshire to Help to Pay for His Education. Joe Is Pictured at the Right. Benny Wong, His Cousin and Helper in the Durham Laundry, Is Shown at the Left in the Picture

Washing Way Through College Quite a Job for Chinese Boy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, N. H., Nov. 27—From Canton, China, Joe Wong Kay came to the University of New Hampshire to wash his way through college.

Interrupted today by a curious reporter, Joe stopped ironing a shirt long enough to give an account of his novel scheme to earn money for college expenses—his laundry business.

Taking in washing, says Joe, isn't novel, even while in college. Chinese and clean white shirts are as synonymous as Italians and spaghetti, or Greeks and fruit stores. But, he reluctantly admitted, as a new wrinkle his little business is not ironing out great profits.

Competition Is Keen

Durham is an all-college town and the competition for its laundry business is keen. When Joe started in last spring, he had to start from scratch, buy second hand equipment, rent suitable quarters and then cut prices to rock bottom to get business.

Joe was successful in finding suitable quarters—so suitable in fact that he lives in his laundry shop. Joe was likewise fortunate in digging up old equipment. Like a dutiful Chinese, Benny Wong, a native friend of Joe's, came to Durham to help out.

But the business? This has not flourished as expected. It would be all right, says Joe, if so many other students did not work for the collect and delivery laundries, soliciting business. Except for that he would be able to meet all his bills until graduation.

While Joe could not speak very enthusiastically of his financial future today, he was glad to tell the story of his life. Joe was born near Canton, China. His parents, born in this country, were merchants and traveled frequently between China and the United States.

Since he was 15 Joe has been left alone in the world. With but a year's schooling in the Immigration School at Boston, Joe joined a brother at Manchester, N. H., and attended high school, graduating in 1933.

Then came college and Joe enrolled in the College of Technology at the university here. His ambition is to go back to China and build bridges. His limited English schooling makes it rather difficult for him to grasp subjects in the engineering texts, consequently his studies require much time and the laundry business must be attended to in snatches.

It was last spring, near the end of his freshman year, that Joe decided to take up washing to bolster his bank book. Looking around for a shop, Joe found the old abandoned college pool room. For years New Hampshire boys drifted in here to shoot a few games between classes.

This establishment was a landmark. Joe didn't look further. He set up his shop, sectioned off a small part of it as a bedroom and study, and installed the native cousin—Benny Wong—as first lieutenant.

Almost a Tradition

The Joe Kay laundry is now several months old. In college lingo, it is an established enterprise. If it lasts but two years more it will be a tradition. Joe doesn't care about such frills or compliments, he just wants more business.

But business or not, Joe likes Americans. He says he likes the boys and girls at the university because he is always accepted as just "one of the fellows."

New Hampshire Adds Scenic Road to System

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONWAY, N. H., Nov. 27—Following the course of the Swift River until it reaches Passaconaway, a new scenic highway between Conway and Bartlett has been completed except for tarring. The roadway passes through the Federal forest, and from Passaconaway it is continued over the Bear Mountain Road, already a popular drive.

The new highway, a federal project, will be tarred early next spring. The work has been under the direction of Thomas Malloy of Gorham, N. H., and has given employment to a large group of workmen from last May until the present time.

Clergyman Declares Proclamation Partisan

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 27 (AP)—The Rev. Richard Mortimer-Maddox, rector of St. John's Episcopal Church, Barrington, announced yesterday he will not read the second sentence of Gov. Theodore Francis Green's Thanksgiving Day proclamation at the annual service Thursday morning because it "smells of political propaganda."

The sentence referred to by the clergyman reads: "We are thankful for the wisdom and strength He (God) has given the people and their leaders to contend with the extraordinary demands of a great economic emergency and for the success which is crowning their effort."

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these programs. A schedule containing announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition appears on the first and third Thursdays of each month. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

New Station

Massachusetts

Springfield—Dec. 9 to 14, inclusive, 8:15 a. m., WMAX, 1420kc.

OLD HOMESTEAD MUSICAL CLOCK
WBZ 8:15 A.M.

Great Dane Knitting Mills
Manufacturers of
Ladies', Men's and Boys' SWEATERS
Factory Retail Sales Room
Cor. Dedham Ave. and Webster St.
NEEDHAM, MASS.

Boston Events

Tonight

Theaters

"GODS OF THE LIGHTNING" (Peabody Playhouse). Third and concluding play given by the Associated Actors. 8:30. Tomorrow: 2:30.

"KATYDID, SO WHAT?" (Copley). Mary Young presents her own play, in which she is the star as well as director. 8:30. Tomorrow: 2.

"GHOSTS" (Colonial). Alla Nazimova in Ibsen's play. 8:15. Tomorrow: 2:30.

"3 MEN ON A HORSE" (Plymouth). Hilarious farce constantly amusing, but marred by unnecessary vulgarities. 8:30. Tomorrow: 2:30.

Movies

MODERN—Lawrence Tibbett in "Metropolitan." 10:35 a. m., 1:20, 4:15, 7, 9:55. Also Will Rogers in "In Old Kentucky." 9:05, 11:50 a. m., 2:45, 5:30, 8:25.

EXETER—"I Live for Love." 1:55, 4:54, 7:50. "Broadway Melody of 1936." 3, 5:58, 8:55. Tomorrow: Charles Farrell and June Martel in "Fighting Youth." Also Jane Withers in "This Is the Life."

MAJESTIC—"Midsummer Night's Dream." 2:15 and 8:15.

METROPOLITAN — Gary Cooper and Ann Harding in "Peter Ibbetson." A filming of George DuMaurier's classic. 10:49 a. m., 1:36, 4:34, 7:32, 10:30. Stage: Little Jack Little and his Columbia network orchestra. Elida Ballet. Svritzky's orchestra. Friday: James Cagney in "The Frisco Kid." Stage: "Neptune's Daughters." Sevitzky's orchestra. Elida Ballet.

UPTOWN—"Hands Across the Table." 3:10, 6:35, 9:55. Also "Last Days of Pompeii." 1:15, 4:40, 8.

UNIVERSITY—"Roberta." 3:05, 6:15, 9:25. "Little America." with Rear Admiral Byrd. 2:05, 5:15, 8:25. Also "March of Time." Tomorrow: "Diamond Jim." 3:10, 6:15, 9:25. "The Virginia Judge." 2:05, 5:10, 7:15.

SOUTH STATION—Latest issue of "March of Time," "Moll Moo Cow," "Basketball Technique," "Barnyard Babies," and travel picture, "Land of the Eagle."

COOLIDGE CORNER—Charles Farrell and June Martel in "Fighting Youth." 2:05, 5:10, 8:10. Jane Withers in "This Is the Life." 3:50, 6:50, 10.

MEMORIAL—Ginger Rogers in a romantic comedy drama, "In Person." 10:29 a. m., 12:30, 2:31, 4:32, 6:33, 8:31. Also latest Pathe News reel. Preview 10 p. m. of Barbara Stanwyck in "Annie Oakley."

BOSTON—Helen Twelvetrees and Donald Cook in "The Spanish Cape Mystery." 11:05 a. m., 1:27, 4:49, 7:51, 10:23. Stage: "La Vie Paree." Tomorrow: Edward Everett Horton in "His Night Out." Stage: Ben Bernie.

STATE AND ORPHEUM—Miriam Hopkins in "Splendor," with Joel McCrea. Orpheum: 9:45 a. m. Both theaters: 11:25 a. m., 2:05, 4:45, 7:30, 10:10. Also "A Feather in Her Hat." 12:50, 3:55, 6:15, 8:55. Tomorrow: Three Marx Brothers in "A Night at the Opera." (Preview tonight 11:45 both theaters.)

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT—Clair Trevor and Ralph Bellamy in "Navy Wife." Fenway: 2, 4:42, 7:44, 10:06. Paramount: 9:15 a. m., 12:02, 2:19, 5:36, 8:23. Also "Show Them No Mercy." Fenway: 12:40, 3:22, 6:04, 8:46. Paramount: 10:24 a. m., 1:21, 4:08, 6:55, 9:42. Tomorrow: Sylvia Sidney and Melvyn Douglas in "Mary Burns, Fugitive." Also "1000 a Minute."

FINE ARTS—Première of René Clair's "Le Dernier Milliardaire." ("The Last Billionaire.") French satire. 1:20, 3:40, 5:40, 7:40, 9:40. Also news reel; Mickey Mouse picture; "A Trip Through Palestine"; "Dance of Spring."

TREMONT—Jane Withers in "Ginger." 10:40 a. m., 1:50, 5, 8:15. "Ace of Aces." 9 a. m., 12:12, 3:20, 6:35, 9:45.

Other Events

ERA POPULAR LECTURE—Also orchestra. Chester Mason, conductor. Tyler Street Municipal Building, 118 Tyler Street, South Cove. 8.

WRITERS' SEMINAR—Course providing advice on student manuscripts. 7 Sever Hall, Harvard College. 7:30.

Tomorrow

LEXINGTON DRAMATICS — Battle Green Players. Order of DeMolay, present their sixth annual performance, "The Crooked Billet," by Dion Titheradge. Old Belfry Club. Continues Friday and Saturday evenings. 8. Dancing after the performance.

Friday

ERA OUTDOOR SKETCHING CLASS—Meet opposite Sears, Roebuck Company, Boylston Street and Brookline Avenue. 3.

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS—"Landscape Paintings," guidance tour by Mrs. Sayward. 11.

The Monitor's Radio Guide

Program Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	**Spotlight Revue: so-**	Al Pearce and his	"Flash Gordon"...	Hits and Encores:
5:15	**loists; orchestra.**	Gang; variety....	Football school....	shopping talks
5:30	"The Singing Lady"...	Tom Mix sketch....	"Jack Armstrong"...	and recordings...
5:45	Little Orphan Annie..	Clara, Lu and Em.	Dick Tracy sketch.	Og, Son of Fire....
6:00	News; "Supper Show"	Evening Tattler....	News Service.....	"Buck Rogers".....
6:15	"Mr.-Mrs. Magoogle"	News; Mme. Nazi-	Sport comment.....	"Bobby Benson"...
6:30	News; features.....	mova; soloist.....	Talk; Gov. Curley.	Report; "Vanished
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news.	Sketch; story.....	"Musicalities".....	Voices"; sketch...
7:00	"Easy Aces" sketch...	"Amos 'n' Andy"...	"Myrt and Marge"	News Service.....
7:15	Healy Stamp Club....	"Uncle Ezra".....	Hawaiian music....	Fisher's Or.; solos.
7:30	"Lum and Abner".....	Studio chorus.....	Kate Smith; orch..	Eddie Dooley.....
7:45	"Paradise" sketch....	Musical Moments..	Boake Carter, news	Phil Scott's Orch.
8:00	"Rendezvous"; solo-	"One Man's Fam-	Cavalcade of	Master of Mystery;
8:15	ists; vocal trio; orch.	ily"; dramatic sk.	America; drama..	dramatic sketch..
8:30	"House of Glass";	"N. E. Parade".....	Burns and Allen;	Boy from Ireland.
8:45	sketch; orchestra....	Three Merry Men.	Ted Husing; orch.	Golf lesson.....
9:00	'John Charles Thomas	Town Hall To-	Lily Pons, soprano;	Stevens's Orch.....
9:15	and His Neighbors'..	night: Fred Allen	chorus; orchestra.	"Horse Sense.....
9:30	"20,000 Years in Sing	and company; so-	Ray Noble's Orch.;	"Sinfonietta"; or..
9:45	Sing"; sketch.....	loists; orchestra..	C. Boswell; trio...	News Service.....
10:00	Andrew Carnegie	Frank Crumit; so-	Over the Heather..	"Husbands and
10:15	Centenary speakers.	loists; players; or.	Gluskin's Orch.....	Wives": forum....
10:30	Hollywood Gossip.....	Musical Art String	Dramatized news..	"Sweet Music"; so-
10:45	Male quartet.....	Quartet	Spotlight Revue...	loist; trio.....
11:00	Reports; news; Joe	Forecasts; news...	News Service.....	Abe Lyman and
11:15	Rines's Orchestra...	Sports; music.....	McCoy's Orchestra	his orchestra.....
11:30	Al Donahue and his	Joe Reichman &	Perley Stevens &	Tom Dorsey and
11:45	orchestra	his orchestra.....	his orchestra.....	his orchestra.....

Thursday's Programs

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-214m
12:00	Weather; news; Little	Piano duo.....	Colgate Univer-	Noonday Musicale.
12:15	Show; music.....	Comedy duo.....	sity-Brown Uni-	"Dream Singer"...
12:30	National Farm and	Thanksgiving Fes-	versity football	"Frichino" sketch.
12:45	Home Hour; speak'rs;	tival: music,drama	game, from Prov-	Shopping period...
1:00	reports; orchestra...	Rex Battle and his	idence, R. I.,	Italian program,
1:15	New York University-	concert ensemble.	Ralph Gilroy.....	from network....
1:30	Fordham football	Boulanger's Orch..	News Service.....	Piano recital.....
1:45	game, from New	Studio soloist.....	Coakley's Orch....	Gossip Club.....
2:00	York, Bill Slater	Matinee Musicale..	Shopping news &	Between Book Ends
2:15	announcing	Silver Lining.....	recordings	"Happy Hollow"...
2:30	New York University-	Three Scamps.....	Concert Miniat'res:	Mixed quartet.....
2:45	Fordham game.....	Pete Mack's Music.	string orchestra..	News Service.....
3:00	New York University-	Studio speaker....	Ethiopia news.....	Belasco's Orch.....
3:15	Fordham game.....	"Ma Perkins".....	Studio program...	Bell's Orchestra...
3:30	New York University-	"Vic and Sade"...	"Do You Remem-	Organ recital by
3:45	Fordham game.....	"O'Neills" sketch..	ber?": songs.....	Francis Cronin...
4:00	Betty and Bob.....	Pedro Via and his	Salv. Army Band.	Goldman Band
4:15	Hawaiian Orchestra...	tango orchestra..	Network speakers..	concert program..
4:30	Dvorak's 'New World'	"Girl Alone".....	Kentucky greetings	Choir recital.....
4:45	Symphony, NBC Sym-	Strings of Harmony	Voice of Boston...	Sundown Varieties
5:00	phony Orch., Frank	Bryant's Orchestra	"Flash Gordon"...	Sporting Matinee..
5:15	Black, conductor....	Padriac Colum.....	Carl Moore's Orch.	Sporting Matinee..
5:30	"The Singing Lady".	Holiday program...	"Jack Armstrong".	Sporting Matinee..
5:45	Little Orphan Annie.	Clara, Lu and Em.	Dick Tracy sketch.	Sporting Matinee..
6:00	News; "Supper Show"	Evening Tattler....	News Service.....	"Buck Rogers".....
6:15	Radio Nature League.	News; music.....	Sport Comment....	Patti Chapin; orch.
6:30	News; features.....	"Salute" program.	Football program..	Talk; George Hall
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news.	Himber's Orchestra;	"Musicalities".....	and his orchestra
7:00	"Easy Aces" sketch..	"Amos 'n' Andy"...	"Myrt and Marge"	News Service.....
7:15	"Band Goes to Town"	"Popeye" sketch...	Buddy Clark; orch.	'Irish Echoes'; vo-
7:30	"Lum and Abner".....	Popular vocal.....	Kate Smith; orch.	cal, instrumental.
7:45	Quartet; soloist.....	Vocal program.....	Boake Carter, news	Phil Scott and his
8:00	H. W. Van Loon, talk	Vallee Varieties:	"Harv. & Esther";	dance orchestra..
8:15	NBC String Orchestra	Don Cossacks;	soloists; orchestra	Gabriel Heatter...
8:30	concert, Frank Black,	Carrie J. Bond;	Charles Hackett;	Little Symphony
8:45	conductor	sketch; soloists...	Daly's con. orch..	Orch.; soloist....
9:00	Death Valley Days:	Show Boat Hour:	Casa Loma Orch.;	Organ recital.....
9:15	dramatic sketch.....	Frank McIntyre;	Walter O'Keefe...	Jack Fisher and
9:30	America's Town Meet-	soloists; players;	"Arms for Peace";	his orchestra....
9:45	ing: peace forum;	skits; orchestra...	talks; drama; or.	News Service.....
10:00	Sir Norman Angell,	Whiteman's Orch.;	Heidt's Brigadiers;	Brusiloff's Orch...
10:15	others, speakers.....	Edward Johnson;	soloists; orchestra	"World Parade"...
10:30	Roy Shields and orch-	Suzanne Fisher;	Dramatized news.	Console and Key-
10:45	estra; soloists.....	comedy; soloists..	Spotlight Revue...	board: recital.....
11:00	Reports; news; music.	Forecasts; news...	News Service.....	Irving Aaronson &
11:15	"El Chico" Revue....	Sports; music.....	McCoy's Orchestra	his orchestra.....
11:30	Howard Dally and his	Joe Reichman and	Cy Delman and	Isham Jones and
11:45	orchestra	his orchestra.....	his Kentuckians..	his orchestra.....

Friday's Features

(Originating Network Key Stations in Parentheses)

Up to Luncheon

11:00 WBZ (WJZ), WEEI (WEAF), Vittorio Giannini conducting "Cantata Primavera"; soloists; chamber orchestra.
12:30 WBZ (WJZ), National Farm and Home Hour: talks; music.

After Luncheon

2:00 WBZ (WJZ), WEEI (WEAF), WNAC (WABC), Address by President Roosevelt, from Atlanta, Ga.
3:00 WBZ (WJZ), United States Marine Band.
3:45 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."
4:30 WNAC (WABC), United States Army Band concert.
6:45 WAAB (WABC), Workers Education Bureau of America Presents "Labor Forum."

Dinner and After

8:00 WNAC (WABC), Willie Morris; Eleanor Powell; male chorus; Freddie Rich's Orch.
8:00 WEEI (WEAF), Jessica Dragonette, soprano; male quartet; Rosario Bourdon's Orchestra.
8:30 WBZ (WJZ), "College Prom": Les Quailey; speakers; Red Nichols's Orchestra.
9:30 WNAC (WABC), Broadway Varieties: Oscar Shaw; Elizabeth Lennox; orchestra.
9:00 WEEI (WEAF), "Waltz Time"; vocal soloists; popular orchestra.
9:00 WNAC (WABC), "Hollywood Hotel"; musical-dramatic program with Dick Powell.
9:00 WBZ (WJZ), "The Covered Wagon," with Marion Davies; James Melton; John Barclay; orchestra.
9:30 WMEX (WMCA), "Grandma's Night Out": program by performers 60 years of age or older.

Late Evening

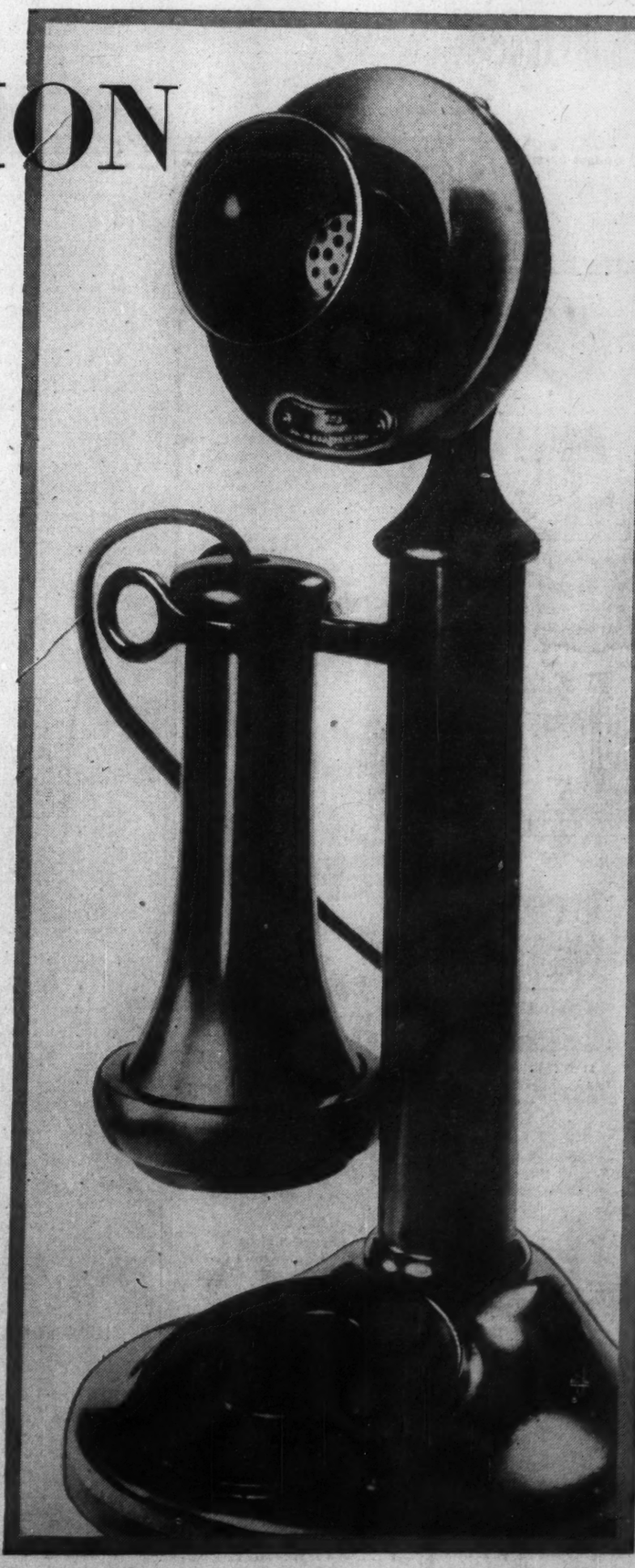
10:00 WEEI (WEAF), "The First Nighter"; dramatic sketch.
10:00 WNAC (WOR), Recital Hall: soloists and instrumentalists.
10:00 WAAB (WABC), Richard Himber's Orchestra; soloist.
10:30 WNAC (WABC), Dramatizations of the news.
10:30 WEEI (WEAF), Mills Brothers; Kassel's Orchestra; Hal Totten, sports.

Monitor Short-Wave Radiocasts

3:45 W1XK (9.57mc), "The Monitor Views the News."
6:00 W1XAL (11.79mc), "The Monitor Views the News."

PROTECTION

for your Family



A telephone protects you and yours in the face of emergencies. When help is needed, urgently and unexpectedly, a telephone is the nearest, fastest and most personal way of getting it. With a telephone instantly available, your family is protected against the dangers of delay.

And the telephone protects you in other ways!

PROTECTION AGAINST UNEMPLOYMENT

If you are a painter, a carpenter, a gardener, or if you earn your living from any kind of work which depends on the irregular needs of others, a telephone protects you against losing jobs.

Or if you are looking for work, and have your name on file in employment agencies and with personnel managers, a telephone will give you a better chance of being considered when a job is open, just because you can be reached quickly and easily.

PROTECTION AGAINST LOSING TOUCH

A telephone protects you from worry: if concerned about someone, information is yours for the asking. A telephone protects you from loneliness: needing the comfort of a friendly voice, it is within reach of your hand. A telephone protects you against loss of friendly contacts: invitations and little chats have a way of dwindling when the means of quick transmission is removed.

PROTECTION AGAINST INCONVENIENCE

And a telephone protects against inconvenience. It keeps you from going out, perhaps to shop, in bad weather; saves time when you are busy; avoids bothering neighbors.

In every phase of your family life, a telephone affords a protection that can be obtained in no other way.

BELL SYSTEM

National League Takes Franchise Of Boston Club

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 27—The present holders of the Boston National League baseball franchise, the Boston National League Baseball Company, were eliminated from the league yesterday at a special meeting of the league held at the headquarters in Rockefeller City. Under the constitution of the league, Sections 8 and 9, the league repossessed the franchise and the players, due to the failure of the holders to fulfill its contractual obligations, in other words to pay its debts, over a considerable period of time.

President Charles F. Adams of the Boston company, he announced, hopes to bring about a plan of reorganizaton, with the aid of the creditors and the present stockholders, in the interval between the present date, and the annual meeting of the National League at Chicago, Dec. 10, when bids will be received for the franchise and players, according to an announcement made public by Ford C. Frick, president of the league. In the event that no satisfactory bid is made, the National League will retain the franchise, and operate the club itself, as it "guarantees that there will be no break in the operation of the Boston National League Baseball Club, in Boston, which has continuously operated since 1876."

The debts now amount to $325,000, and a recent valuation of the assets, including franchise, players contracts, etc., amounts to the same figure.

Section 8 of the constitution of the National League provides: "The membership of any club may be terminated . . . .—By failing or refusing to fulfil its contractual obligations."

Section 9 provides: . . . "To carry into effec the provisions of Section 8. . . . The facts in any case covered by such section must be certified to the Secretary of the League, who shall at once notify by mail or telegraph the party charged with the specified default or offense, and inquire whether any dispute exists as to the facts alleged. . . . In the case of expulsion, each club shall transmit to the secretary its written ballot, and if seven clubs vote for expulsion, the forfeiture of membership by the party charged shall be valid, and shall be forthwith promulgated."

All eight clubs were represented at the meeting, and by the unanimous vote of the presidents of the clubs, Boston not voting, the action was taken.

The statement further says that "the National League is now in position to receive proposals for the acquisition of the Boston franchise and players' contracts, and will consider all proposals submitted in writing to the President of the National League on or before the date of the annual meeting on December 10, 1935, at Chicago."

The representatives of the clubs at the meeting were P. K. Wrigley, president, Chicago; Stephen W. McKeever, president, Brooklyn; Charles A. Stoneham, president, James J. Tierney and Leo J. Bondy, New York; Sam Breadon, president, St. Louis; L. S. McPhail, president, Cincinnati; William E. Benswanger, president, Pittsburgh; Gerald P. Nugent, president, Philadelphia. Pres. Ford C. Frick, and Harvey Traband, secretary, of the National League, were also present. Charles F. Adams, and Major Murphy, represented the Boston club.

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

The Fairey Challenge

THAT the New York Yacht Club should have been reluctant to the accepting of a challenge for an America's Cup race with Class K yachts as the competing boats does not come as any great surprise to those who have followed the history of the races for that famous trophy. That this stand is being received with much satisfaction is pleasing to yachtsmen at large, and it is generally to be hoped that the Class J yacht will continue to be the smallest boat to qualify for such a race. It is true that the deed of gift will permit of a smaller yacht; but, unless both challenger and defender agree to a smaller classification, there would be no chance of any reduction.

Trophy Calls for Largest and Fastest Yachts

As the New York Yacht Club points out in its letter of Nov. 23 to the secretary of the Royal London Yacht Club, the America's Cup is no ordinary trophy. It is indeed the blue ribbon yachting trophy of the world, and the holders of the trophy are right when they take the stand that only the largest and fastest yachts that are racing at the time and are eligible under the deed of gift should take part in the event. There are already plenty of valuable trophies open to yachts of smaller size, and there is really no call for reducing the size of the cup defender or challenger. Three of these events have now been held with Class J yachts as the contestants, and all three have proved that this type of yacht is most satisfactory.

Now Look for Sopwith Challenge

The withdrawal of the Fairey challenge no doubt means that there will not be any cup races in 1936; but it is very possible that the following year may find a British and an American yacht battling off Newport, R. I., again for the famous "Old Mug." It was announced some time ago that Sir Thomas O. M. Sopwith, the unsuccessful challenger of 1934, had given Charles E. Nicholson, the famous British designer, an order to build an Endeavour II for him with a view to sending another challenge to the N. Y. Y. C. This contract calls for a Class J yacht; but work on it was reported as having been held up because of the Fairey challenge. Yesterday, reports came from Gosport that the work of laying the keel would be started shortly, and that she would probably be a challenger for a race in 1937.

Acme
Sir Thomas Sopwith

All of which will be very interesting reading to yachting enthusiasts all over the world, especially as there is little doubt but what the N. Y. Y. C. will accept a challenge for a Class J. yacht for that year.

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Stanford Earned Its Selection

After the result of the Stanford-California football game of last Saturday there could be little doubt as to what Pacific Coast Conference eleven would be selected to represent the West in the New Year's Day game at the Rose Bowl in Pasadena. The only defeat marked up against Stanford this year was a 7-to-6 loss at the hands of University of California at Los Angeles, and when it is remembered that Key played for the winners in this game and was largely responsible for the U. C. L. A. victory, as well as the fact that even then the victory was simply by a point-after, this defeat should not be taken too seriously. California won all of its games up to that with Stanford, and the Golden Bears are a fine team; but the Indians of the coast certainly showed superiority when it came to the crucial game of the season. Now the question is what college will Stanford invite to represent the East.

Three-Way Tie For First Place If U. C. L. A. Wins

Pacific Coast Conference Football Standing

	Won	Tied	Lost	Points For	Agst.	P.C.
Stanford	4	0	1	90	7	.800
California	4	0	1	53	32	.800
U. C. L. A.	3	0	1	62	33	.750
Wash. State	3	0	2	53	61	.600
Oregon	3	0	2	40	45	.600
Washington	3	0	2	74	34	.600
Oregon State	3	1	3	66	66	.400
So. California	2	0	3	43	47	.400
Idaho	1	0	4	14	54	.200
Montana	0	1	5	21	101	.000

Pacific Coast Football Games

Nov. 30—Washington State and St. Mary's at San Francisco, Calif.; Oregon State and Nebraska at Lincoln, Neb.

Nov. 30—U. C. L. A. and Idaho at Los Angeles, Calif.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif., Nov. 27—University of California at Los Angeles hopes to make it a three-way tie for the football championship of the Pacific Coast Conference by defeating Idaho Saturday. The game is at Los Angeles, and from all the signs of power and past performances, the Bruins should turn this trick.

Their claim to the title would be equal to those of California and Stanford, which now show four victories and one defeat each. Early in the season U. C. L. A. beat Stanford, 7 to 6, and the Indians last Saturday turned on California to the tune of 13 to 0. This was one of the crucial games of the season, and an upset, as only nine points were scored on the Golden Bears in nine games played previously.

After the U. C. L. A.-Idaho clash Saturday one other Conference game remains—Washington at Southern California on Dec. 7. Teams playing tomorrow are in non-Conference tangles, as Oregon State meets Nebraska at Lincoln, Neb., while Washington State appears against St. Mary's here.

U. C. L. A. gained a valuable workout in defeating Loyola of Los Angeles, 14 to 6, last Saturday. Charles Cheshire and Fred Funk, halfbacks, made the touchdowns, while Bob Williams, fullback, and Bill Murphy, quarterback, kicked the afterpoints. The Bruins were forced to turn back an energized Loyola eleven, and barely snatched the victory. This will prepare them for the possibility of Idaho coming "inspired" Saturday.

Idaho, which finds the Conference going pretty tough, showed it could go places when playing more in its own class, defeating Nevada, 26 to 6, last Saturday. The Vandals displayed power and all-round ability to hold the Wolves scoreless for three quarters. The latter tallied on a 16-yard forward pass.

Washington State and St. Mary's took it easy last week in preparation for the clash here. The Cougars met a reverse on their last previous appearance, 20 to 10, against Southern California. In this encounter they proved vulnerable to passes, after holding the Trojans scoreless for three periods on their power game. A pass, Ed Goddard quarterback, to Levi McCormick, halfback, scored the touchdown for Washington State, while Mel Johansen collected the kicking points. The Cougars lost to St. Mary's, 9 to 6, a year ago, and are now primed to balance the books.

Oregon State didn't make a very good impression on Nebraska when it was scorelessly tied on a muddy field last week by Montana. The latter has been beaten by five Conference elevens, so more was expected of the Beavers. Nebraska's last game wasn't impressive, either, a 6-to-0 loss to Pittsburgh. Perhaps, therefore, these opponents will be fairly evenly matched tomorrow.

California's defeat by Stanford was one of those things which make football so interesting. The Indians' season was distinguished chiefly by a very strong defense. The U. C. L. A. seven points are the only ones made against Stanford in the Conference and only six were made by non-Conference rivals. Four times the Golden Bears knocked at Stanford's door but nobody would let them in.

Bob Grayson, All-America fullback last season, put himself again in the limelight by battering one yard for the first touchdown, after an 80-yard drive. This mauling took the starch out of California's defense, and before they recovered, another 29-yard drive sent Jimmy Coffis, halfback, off tackle for another touchdown. Monk Moscrip, end, who won three games for the Indians by his toe, scored one of two afterpoint placements.

Oregon ended its conference schedule in grand style, invading Washington for a 7-to-6 victory. This elevated the Webfeet to a three won and two lost standing, a step ahead of the Huskies. Donnell scored for Oregon in the first period after a 35-yard drive by Bud Goodin, halfback, Bob Braddock, halfback, and Frank, Michek, fullback. Winfred Pepper, guard, came in as a specialist to kick the victory point. Washington's touchdown was made in the same period by Byron Haines, halfback, catching a 25-yard pass in the end zone, from Waskowitz, fullback.

Southern California made a good showing against Notre Dame, though defeated, 20 to 13, by one of the famous final rallies of the Irish. The Trojans made 18 first downs to the Rambler's eight, but were outgained on yardage, 267 to 201. An intercepted forward pass when California threatened to score turned the tide in the last three minutes of play. Davie Davis, quarterback, made a touchdown for the Trojans, cutting through right guard for six yards. Glenn Thompson, substitute for Davis, made the other, Thompson smashed through center for his marker, and Beatty, halfback, kicked the afterpoint.

Sporting Around the Hub

Redskins to Close Home Season on Sunday

NEXT Sunday's game at Fenway Park will be the official closing of the professional season here, when the Boston Redskins meet the pepper box team of the National Professional Football League, the Pittsburgh Pirates. The game will start promptly at 2 o'clock. The feminine fans of football will have their day next Sunday, Ladies' Day, at the Redskins' home field. All women will be admitted upon the payment of the government tax of 10 cents. The game will not be radiocast.

The Sunday contest promises to be a hard-fought affair, because the Redskins have a score to settle with the Pirates, who after being run up and down the field were fortunate enough to score a couple of field goals an doutluck the Boston team. Moreover, these closing games between teams out of the running are the most bitterly contested of the season because the players give everything they have to merit renewed contracts for the coming year, and knowing that a long period of rest is in prospect for them.

The Redskin players on their part are resolved to give their all in order to create a more pleasing finish to an otherwise dismal season. They hope for a fair day to get their overhead game working. The Pirates are known as the "passingest" team in the league, as well as the finest kicking contingent. Their star place-kicker is Armand Niccolai, now leading the league in this department.

♦ ♦ ♦

Mikkelsen to Appear at Boston Garden—Strand Mikkelsen, one of the three original professional ski jumpers in eastern United States, the original teacher of Sigmund and Birger Ruud, who have been Olympic and world's champions at different times, will appear in the first indoor ski tournament at the Boston Garden, Dec. 5, 6 and 7. Mikkelsen was born in Kongsberg, Norway, 30 years ago, weighs 195 pounds, and stands 6ft. 1in. His home town in Norway is famous for producing more ski jumping champions than any other place in the world.

One of his greatest achievements was during the post-Olympic tournament at Greenfield, Mass., in 1933. Both Polish and Swedish ski jumpers were present. On his first jump of 158 feet, the longest of the first round, after landing on a hard icy hill, he cracked his right ski, injuring his heels, but finished his run successfully. He had no intention of jumping the second time but his many friends persuaded him to go up and uphold the honor of Greenfield. Borrowing his brother's skis, he went up to fulfill his second run. The previous jumper had broken his hill record by doing 171 feet. Running down the trestle and crouching low to ward off wind resistance and to gain more speed, he jumped high at the take-off, and throwing his body forward and swinging his arms fiercely, he worked hard to gain additional distance. Landing on a sheet of glaring ice and snapping the tip off the right ski after jumping, he made a new record of 174 feet, and finished his spectacular run on one ski.

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Volleyball School—Boston's first volleyball school for the training of teachers and leaders is having a one-day session, Dec. 7, from 1 to 9 a. m. at the Huntington Avenue branch of the Boston Y. M. C. A. Sponsors of this volleyball training institute are Boston University, Northeastern University, the State Department of Education, Wellesley College, the City of Boston Park Department, Community Service Inc., the Boston Y. W. C. A., the Posse-Nissen School of Physical Education, Boston Settlement House, the Boston Y. M. H. A., the Boy Scouts of America, the Boston group of the National Amateur Athletic Federation, Massachusetts State College, the Bouve Boston School of Physical Education and the Boston Y. M. C. A.

A faculty of well-known volleyball officials has been brought together for the day. Vincent S. Bennett of Rochester, New York, chairman of the National Referee's Committee, is recognized as the outstanding official in the United States. Prof. Melvin Clevett, formerly at the George Williams College, Chicago, and at present director of physical education at the Worcester Y. M. C. A., well-known volleyball research expert and coach. Ruth C. Duffey, director of physical education for women at Boston University, Robert E. Laveaga, director of recreation and health at the Huntington Avenue Y. M. C. A., Boston, New England representative of the United States Volleyball Association, coach of "three times" national champions, and author of "Volleyball—A Man's Game."

A pre-season exhibition game will be played at 8 p. m. between a team from Rochester, N. Y., and an all-star New England team to be selected.

Committee in charge of the institute: Dr. Leroy M. S. Miner, Dr. David T. Gordon, Clair H. Johnson, Charles Swett, Andres Stewart, Marion Cook, Myra Wallace and Robert E. Laveaga.

♦ ♦ ♦

Here and There—Harvard's football coach, Dick Harlow, was one of 13,000 who saw the Boston Bruins go down to defeat in the Boston Garden last night, 3 to 1, at the hands (or sticks, rather) of the Toronto Maple Leafs . . . Last night's contest was the second Boston game in the National Hockey League this season . . . It was Pep Kelly's goal which beat the Boston club . . . Harvey Jackson scored the opening goal of the game in the second period . . . Jackson was assisted by Horner and Conacher . . . Kelly scored in the third period after 3m. 55s. of play had passed . . . Later in the third period, "Red" Beattie shot a Bruins goal on an assist by Babe Siebert . . . The Bruins meet the New York Americans in the big city Saturday.

♦ ♦ ♦

The Massachusetts Technology hockey players should have a good appetite on Thanksgiving Day as Coach George Owen Jr. has ordered practice at the Boston Arena early that morning . . . Later in the day, Thursday, public ice skating is on the program at Boston Arena . . . Harvard's new cross-country captain, Hayden Channing Jr. of Lenox, succeeds Bob Piagiaic of Arlington . . . Channing finished third in the H-Y-P triangular race this fall and is a Rugby player of note, having learned the game in England while preparing for Harvard.

♦ ♦ ♦

The twenty-ninth football game between the First Corps Cadets and Battery A will be played on Tech Field, in Cambridge, Thanksgiving Day, at 10:15 o'clock . . . Last year the Cadets won, 6 to 0 . . . Any day now one may see professors grappling with the undergraduates and graduates at Massachusetts Technology if the faculty members accept the invitation to enter the All-Tech wrestling tourney which will be held Dec. 5 and 6 . . . The Boston College football squad, 35 in all, will make the trip to Sandy Burr Country Club, in Wayland, tonight, and will stay there until Saturday when the Eagles meet their traditional rivals, Holy Cross.

♦ ♦ ♦

The Boston University football squad which left Boston yesterday on its way to Florida to play University of Miami, Friday night, included 17 sophomores, six juniors and five seniors . . . Three hundred friends of Bill Mullen, director of playground activities in the City of Boston, paid tribute to his 35 years of service at a banquet last night in the Chamber of Commerce building . . . A Boston golfer, Charles A. Annis, was beaten yesterday, 2 and 1, in Florida, where he was competing in the Miami Biltmore Thanksgiving Day amateur golf tourney . . . The annual meeting of the Women's Eastern Amateur Basketball League will be held Dec. 5 at the Sargent School gymnasium.

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Boston members of the Northeast field field hockey team which will compete in the United States tournament at Cleveland this week will leave in a special car via New York and Philadelphia . . . Marjorie Morse, new Boston Field Hockey Association president, will make the trip as manager . . . The Boston players are Frances Pierce, Helen Libby, Barbara Crowe and Adele Loysen for the first team, and Mrs. Catherine Bigham Andrews, Muriel McClelland, Judith Pigeon and Eleanor Eaton, reserves.

Hockey Briefs

THERE has been no announcement as yet, but Walter Brown officially has accepted the appointment as manager of the United States Olympic team. Not only has he accepted, he already has booked seven exhibition games in England and four on the Continent. His father, George V. Brown, general manager of the Boston Garden and Boston Arena, does not know that son Walter has accepted the appointment yet. Being first assistant to his dad, Walter hopes the news will be broken gently to father.

Having made many other trips to Europe with hockey teams on his own, Walter is highly elated at the prospect of making one trip without the transportation worry. On all other occasions the trips have been speculative and he has had the unique experience of registering the entire team of some 12 players at a hotel without so much as the price of a single room in his pocket. He always managed to dig up enough games to cover all expenses however. This time finances will not be such a source of mental gymnastics.

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Tommy Gorman's Montreal Maroons finally "fore-checked" Clem Loughlin's Chicago Black Hawks into the defeat column. With new players on every team this season, Chicago has done all right to date sticking practically to the same lineup, weakened if anything. Lolo Couture, veteran right wing, has gone to Canadiens and a minor league left hand shot, Eddie Quellette has been added. The regular goaltender, Lorne Chabot has not played a game yet; Mike Karakas, youngster who "begged a tryout," having blazed a path of fame.

♦ ♦ ♦

That Chicago goaltending affair is interesting. Chabot won the coveted Georges Vezina trophy as the peer of all goalies in the league last year. In contrast, Karakas had beseeched every team in the league for a tryout. The Hawks finally gave him his chance and until last night's 4-1 defeat, only five goals had been scored against him in five games and the Hawks had won four and tied one. A Vezina trophy candidate himself.

♦ ♦ ♦

Last night before the Bruin pre-game dinner Frank Patrick reiterated his belief of last spring that the time would come when there would be four referees to a hockey game. His contention is that, like football, they are needed to see all that goes on. It seems a little far-fetched to the writer because the two referees today could absolutely ruin a hockey game by calling everything they see, let alone having two more whistle blowers.

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According to the Toronto Maple Leafs the old anti-defense rule, still in the rule book, but seldom called, will have to be revived if Maroons continue to pack the defense.

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Perhaps one reason for the low scoring of the Bruins could be attributed to inception of their own power play a few years back. Their marksmanship this season is atrocious and it is not improved any with the power play of shooting to the corners and racing in to recover. For experiment we would like to see the team drop that and a good part of its equally bad passing and fire away at the net continually and play those rebounds.

International Hockey League

Eastern Division

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Agst	Pts
London	6	0	2	19	12	12
Buffalo	4	0	1	12	5	8
Syracuse	3	0	2	17	16	6
Rochester	1	0	6	14	25	2
Western Division						
Detroit	5	1	0	21	8	10
Windsor	2	1	4	15	17	5
Pittsburgh	2	0	5	19	28	4
Cleveland	2	0	5	15	21	4

Results Nov. 26

Detroit 2, Windsor 1.
Syracuse 3, Pittsburgh 1.
Cleveland 2, Rochester 1.

Co-Medalists Advance

MIAMI, Fla., Nov. 27 (AP)—The co-medalists, Roof Gilson of Cleveland, and Curtis Bryan Jr., of Miami, breezed through their first-round matches yesterday in the Miami Biltmore thanksgiving day amateur golf tourney. Gilson fcund an easy victim in W. R. Quayle of Coral Gables, winning 7 and 5, while Bryan eliminated C. E. Larimer of Youngstown, Ohio, 5 and 4, in the 18-hole match play.

Bearg Resigns at Washburn

TOPEKA, Kan. (AP)—Resignation of Ernest E. Bearg as athletic director and head football coach at Washburn College was accepted recently by Dr. Phillip C. King, Washburn president. The resignation is effective March 1.

Seibert Signs With Rangers

NEW YORK, Nov. 26 (AP)—One of the longest holdout records in the National Hockey League was ended today when Earl Seibert, rugged New York Ranger defense star, came to terms with Manager and Coach Lester Patrick and signed his 1936-36 contract. Although the terms of the new contract were not divulged, it was reported that Seibert had refused to sign a contract offering him $6000, which was said to be a substantial cut over the salary he received last season. Patrick said Seibert is in excellent physical condition, and that the Kitchener star would make his first appearance of the campaign in a Ranger uniform in Chicago Thanksgiving against the Black Hawks.

Ruth Harvey Wins Tourney

CHICAGO, Nov. 27 (AP)—Ruth Harvey of Los Angeles won the women's United States amateur pocket billiards championship by defeating Hilda Stowell of Chicago in the second game of the playoff, 50 to 48, in a 68-inning match which ended long after midnight today. The California girl, after trying for the lead in the regular round robin with a victory over Daisy Jordan of Minneapolis, then swept to a consecutive victory over R. E. Hummel of New York. The winner went out with an unfinished run of four. The high run honors went to Miss Harvey with a cluster of seven, to five for Miss Stowell.

Skidmore Is Cage Coach

CHAPEL HILL, N. C. (AP)—Walter Skidmore, Centre College alumnus, is to coach the University of North Carolina basketball team, which this season defends the Southern Conference championship. Skidmore, who came here last year from Charlotte High School and coached the North Carolina Tar Babies to a state freshman championship last season, was named to the post recently by Director of Athletics R. A. Fetzer.

George Lott Signs Contract

NEW YORK, Nov. 27 (AP)—Promoter Bill O'Brien announced yesterday that George M. Lott Jr. had signed a contract to make a professional tennis tour of the country next year along with Bill Tilden, Ellsworth Vines and Lester Stoefen. Lott made his first commercial tour last winter when he quit the amateur ranks after winning the American and all-England doubles title with Stoefen.

Omaha Signs Severeid

OMAHA, Neb. (AP)—Larry Harlan, president of the Omaha Western League baseball club, upon his return recently from the minor league convention at Dayton, Ohio, announced the signing of Henry (Hank) Severeid, one of the ranking catchers of major league history, as manager of the Omaha team. Severeid comes here after managing San Antonio in the Texas League for the last three years.

Piloting in Majors Is Easy, Says Brown

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Nov. 26 (AP)—Mordecai (Three-Fingered) Brown, who won more baseball games for the Chicago Cubs than any other pitcher, says a bellboy could manage a major league baseball team today.

Brown operates a gasoline service station here, but he is quick to turn that business over to his employees when someone wants to talk baseball.

"It doesn't take any great ability to manage a baseball team these days," the gray-haired veteran of many diamond wars said today. "Conditions have changed a lot since my day. The ball is livelier and all they know is to get up there, take a toe hold and swing.

"They hardly ever try to sacrifice any more. They never attempt a squeeze. They don't steal bases. It's just get up there and hit it."

Wesleyan Announces Two Varsity Schedules

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Nov. 26—Varsity baseball and track schedules were announced yesterday by the athletic department of Wesleyan University. Fourteen games have been booked for the varsity nine. The track schedule includes five meets. The schedules follow:

Baseball—April 21, at Coast Guard Academy; 25, Boston University; 30, Bowdoin.

May 2, Amherst; 5, Colby; 8, at Massachusetts State; 12, at Connecticut State; 16, Williams; 20, at United States Military Academy; 23, at Amherst; 30, Connecticut State.

June 12, at Williams; 13, Trinity (doubleheader, here and at Hartford).

Track—March 21, at Massachusetts State.

April 18, Boston University; 24, Middlebury.

May 2, at Amherst; 9, Williams; 15, Trinity.

New York German Team First

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 27 (AP)—The New York-German team of Charley Winter and Hans Carpus climaxed steady riding with a sensational finish to win St. Louis' six-day bicycle race last night. In the final 60 minutes of racing, with a sprint every mile, only Bobby Walthour and Tony Schaller were able to keep within a lap of the leaders. The others dropped two and more behind.

Harvard Harriers Elect Channing

Hayden Channing Jr. '37 of Lenox, Mass., has been elected captain of next year's varsity cross-country team. The captain-elect is 21 years of age, weighs 148 pounds, and is 5ft. 8in. tall. He prepared for Harvard at Canford, Eng. Daniel Tower of Cohasset, Mass., will be varsity manager next year.

Dr. Euwe Is a Pawn Ahead

AMSTERDAM, Holland, Nov. 27 (AP)—Dr. Max Euwe of Amsterdam was a pawn ahead when the twenty-third game of the world championship chess match with Dr. Alexander Alekhine of Paris was adjourned after 40 moves last night. Experts said Dr. Alekhine had some chance of drawing the game. The players now are tied at seven victories each, with eight games drawn.

Cornell Signs Swimming Coach

ITHACA, N. Y., Nov. 26 (AP)—Gordon Scott Little, of Waterbury, Conn., coach at Connecticut State College, today was named Cornell's first professional swimming coach, effective Jan. 1. Swimming now is an accredited sport under the new athletic setup at Cornell. The Cornell pool will be enlarged to standard size although all Cornell meets during the forthcoming season will be held out of town.

Amusements

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Hockey Statistics Show Big Charley Conacher Near Top

MONTREAL, Nov. 26 (AP)—The National Hockey League's leading scorer and leading bad boy of last year have taken up where they left off.

Statistics from League President Frank Calder show that Big Charley Conacher of Toronto, leading scorer for the last two years, is tied for second in points only to Thompson of Chicago. Conacher has scored six goals and is credited with two assists, while Thompson scored five goals and has four assists.

Red Horner of the Maple Leafs has jumped back into his old place as the most penalized player. He has spent 22 minutes in the pen, while Hec Kilrea of Detroit and Vernon Ayres of the Rangers have been kept off the ice for 14 minutes each. The leading scorers:

	Goals	Assists	Pts.
Thompson, Chicago	5	4	9
Romnes, Chicago	3	5	8
Conacher, Toronto	6	2	8
McFadyen, Chicago	2	5	7
Schriner, Americans	5	0	6
Metz, Toronto	6	0	6
H. Jackson, Toronto	3	3	6
McGill, Canadiens	4	1	5
Joliat, Canadiens	3	2	5
Haynes, Canadiens	1	4	5
Kelly, Toronto	2	2	4
Boll, Toronto	2	2	4
Thoms, Toronto	2	2	4
Northcott, Montreal	2	2	4
Hollett, Toronto	1	3	4
Day, Toronto	0	4	4
Dillon, Rangers	3	1	4
Boucher, Rangers	1	3	4

Cochrane Satisfied With Present Lineup

MIAMI BEACH, Fla., Nov. 26 (AP)—Mickey Cochrane said last night the Detroit Tigers' chance to win their third straight American League pennant is good.

The world champions' catcher-manager, newly confirmed in his job and given added responsibilities as vice-president in charge of sale, trade, purchase and release of players, gave his opinion just before entraining for Philadelphia to see the Army-Navy football game.

"It'll be tough going, however," Cochrane remarked at the winter estate of the Tigers' new president, Walter O. Briggs, Detroit industrialist who bought the late Frank J. Navin's half interest to become sole owner.

"Boston will be much stronger. The Yankees will be good, and so will Cleveland. The Browns, if they start next season like they finished the last, will be strong competition.

"The White Sox? Give them another good pitcher or two, and they'll be hard to beat."

Mickey said he probably will stand pat on the lineup that ran away with the junior circuit's race and topped the Chicago Cubs in the World's Series.

Dartmouth Council Approves 12 Awards

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HANOVER, N. H., Nov. 26—The athletic council at Dartmouth College has approved the awarding of six varsity cross-country letters and as many to the freshman harriers. The council also has approved the following early season basketball games for the Green varsity: Dec. 11, Middlebury; 14, St. Anselm's; 18, Harvard; 19, Vermont at Burlington; 20, N. Y. U. at New York; 21, C. C. N. Y. at New York. The varsity cross-country awards follow:

Capt. James M. Fortune '36, Passaic, N. J.; Stewart L. Whitman Jr. '36, New York; John H. Pager '36, Camp Hill, Penna.; John F. Ohlinger '37, Toledo, Ohio; James J. Wallace '37, St. Paul, Minn., and Charles W. Wyckoff '38, Shaker Heights, Ohio.

Hutson of Packers Sets Scoring Pace In Pro Grid League

NEW YORK, Nov. 27 (AP)—Don Hutson, Green Bay Packers' end and formerly with Alabama's Crimson Tide, continues to set the pace for the leading scorers in the National Professional Football League.

With seven touchdowns and one point after touchdown to his credit, Hutson, with 43 points, has a seven-point bulge on his closest rivals, Bill Karr, Chicago Bear end, and Ernie Caddel, Detroit Lion backfield star.

Three Detroit ball-carriers monopolize the first three places in the circuit's ground-gaining race. Bill Shepherd, formerly of Western Maryland, is first with 377 yards; Caddel is second with 359, and "Dutch" Clark is third with 344. Caddel's record, however, is the best. The former Stanford star has averaged almost 16 yards on every attempt.

Ed Danowski of the New York Giants has a new rival for forward passing honors in Phil Sarboe of the Chicago Cardinals. While Danowski still leads with 35 out of 73 for 47 per cent efficiency, Sarboe is in second place with an average of 45 per cent. Shepherd has completed 42 per cent of passes thrown.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
BOSTON

The Home Forum

A Hungarian Welcome

A WHITE mist lay thick over the great Hungarian Plain. The soft falling of the rain was the only sound to greet the gathering dusk. Plodding wearily along the narrow muddy cart track, I came at last to the little hamlet, a lonely outpost set in a still lonelier countryside.

A gypsy serenade awoke the twilight quiet. It came from a hut of mud and wood, this slow, sad plaint of a violin, at once compelling and mysterious. I knew then that I was on the edge of the village; and, peering anxiously through the gloom, I saw the shadows of a few one-storied white cottages, shuttered and barred against the night. I passed the hut of the gypsy and hurried toward the solitary gleam of light, which appeared to be shining from the window of a house slightly larger than the rest.

* * *

TIMIDLY I KNOCKED on the door and asked for shelter. A farmhand opened it, a tall man with a long straggling white moustache, clad in a white blouse embroidered at the throat, and a dark apron which covered his knees. I was shown into the living-room, and the farmer himself rose to greet me.

"You are welcome," he said simply. "These are my daughters, gracious lady."

I stretched out my hand to the elder girl, who at once carried it to her lips. With a "Küß die Hand," she gave me greeting.

"No doubt you are hungry," the farmer suggested presently. "Do you like *goulash* (stew) with paprika?"

I nodded my head. "Thank you," I replied. "I should enjoy nothing better."

* * *

MY CURIOUS EYES strayed round the room. It was furnished with the old-fashioned solidity of our grandfather's time; with heavy mahogany, shining and burnished by much energetic polishing. In one corner stood the cymbalon, the traditional musical instrument of Hungary. Consisting of a table, set with long notes which are struck with two leather-covered sticks, it presented a strange contrast to the latest thing in radios, gracing a corner of the window.

"While you eat your supper," said my genial host, "you might like to listen to a concert from Budapest. It is a good radio, that. Many times have I heard your London program. We like your dance bands very much."

I listened first to the lilting music from the capital; and then, after much persuasion, the elder daughter played the cymbalon for me. She hammered out a wild *csardas*, but shyness overcame her completely when I asked her to dance it for me.

"No, no, gracious lady," she protested. "I cannot dance. But please, before we retire to bed, there is one thing I would like to show you. I prize it very much." She opened a drawer in an old bureau and drew out a familiar little box. It was a compact beauty outfit made by a well-known London firm. "Look, gracious lady," she cried. "Look, you can see, it's made in England! It's very good face powder, isn't it?"

* * *

I WOKE NEXT morning to the gentle patter of rain on my bedroom window. There seemed to be a bustling and a stirring about the house. Although it was scarcely light, the Hungarian farm was awake and already busily at work. Throwing off the almost suffocating weight of the white *plumeau* (the feather over-bed, common still in central Europe), I peeped out into the yard. From my window, I caught sight of a motor van piled high with a monstrous heap of white ducks—ready for market. My host was directing the packing of them, a lively Alsatian dog prancing happily at his heels.

There was a sudden knocking at my door, and the elder daughter of the house entered. "Kiss the hand," she said gaily. "Would you care for some breakfast?"

I enjoyed that breakfast. A great bowl of chocolate was set before me on the kitchen table, together with a large loaf of rye bread, country butter and a round cheese.

"I have heard that you English people like to eat a good deal at breakfast," explained my young hostess with a smile. "Please help yourself and take as much as you want. And, if there is anything else you would like, my young sister Lili will fetch it for you. Presently, my father will escort you on your road. There is a short cut across our lands."

* * *

AN HOUR LATER, my host and I strode off through the mud and stones of the village street. Everyone came to his door to wish me "good day" and a pleasant journey through the land of Hungary. The rain had ceased and a watery sun brightened the picturesque scene of the little white houses—though I missed the soft, sad note of the gypsy violin which had greeted me on the previous night.

Passing across the long straight pasture lands, we came unexpectedly to the main road.

"Here I must leave you, gracious lady," said my host. "The way is not difficult. Will you please accept this cheese as a souvenir of your visit to us? I think I can pack it for you in your rucksack, if you will permit. Kiss the hand," he added gallantly, and was gone.

That cheese must have weighed at least four pounds; yet I carried it back to England with me, and with it the memory of the kindly hospitality of Hungary.

J. D. T.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR — Photograph by Alinari, Florence

SINGING BOYS: *From the Cantoria of Luca della Robbia, in the Museo di S. Maria del Fiore, at Florence*

"HEARD melodies are sweet, but those unheard are sweeter."

We can hear the clear bell-like notes of these young choristers rise in praise which floats to us down the centuries. As they stand there and sing before us, time folds back its wings; we see and almost hear what Luca della Robbia saw and heard when, on some sunlit morning, he began work on this beautiful piece of sculpture. According to Vasari, the sculptor was commissioned to do this work when he was not many years older than his young models. Perhaps he, himself, had at one time joined in their chorus; perhaps at such close quarters he had heard the Gregorian chant rise and fall, and his voice with it, till it died out in lofty dome and lost itself along dim aisles.

However that may be, he has caught the very note of music and imprisoned it with its joyful singers in timeless effigy.

As we have said, Della Robbia was a young man when he started work on the singing gallery for the cathedral of Santa Maria del Fiore, at Florence, Italy. The Renaissance was just beginning to bud, and Luca della Robbia was one of the first blooms—so early and so lovely a bloom that he gained what men call immortality almost at once. There is indeed a virginal innocence about his work which seems to cling to everything he did.

In those great days, artists brought their best and loveliest work to adorn what was to them the house of God. To the mass of the people, illiterate and untraveled, the churches and the great cathedrals epitomized the magnificent culture of the day. The exquisite sculptures and paintings which adorned them; the superb architecture; the music of the great organs; the singing of the choristers—these composed the people's education to a great extent. The artists themselves had few other outlets for their best work and, as it may be seen, they gave royally of all they had.

Luca della Robbia was born, in about 1400, in Florence, where he spent the greater part of his long life. He seems to have turned at an early age to the art of which he was to be so great an exponent. His talent was soon appreciated and, under the patronage of one of the dei Medicis, he was chosen to execute the above exquisite piece of work, one of those ten magnificent panels of singing and dancing boys, which he made to adorn the organ wall in the cathedral. Della Robbia is best known to most people by his brilliantly colored enameled terra-cotta reliefs of sacred subjects, some with the familiar sky blue backgrounds; but he is also known for many important and beautiful works in bronze and marble. He was a tender and a gracious artist, one of the supreme geniuses of his day, and of all time. And, as such, it may be held that he recorded in that far-distant age some of the sentiments of gratitude which we of today still feel in our twentieth century.

Thanksgiving

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE practice of giving thanks for benefits received, while often neglected by mortals, is as necessary to health and happiness as food and clothing are to the body. In fact, it may be said that without gratitude one is not really living; for no one can enjoy the good things of life to the full without appreciating their value and knowing something of their source. Gratitude, therefore, performs a vital function, not only at home but in every relation of life, including all social and business activities. No transaction is complete without some sort of acknowledgment; for a gracious word or gift puts the final touch of recognition on every service rendered and on every benefit received. The human heart has always sought an outlet for its pent-up feelings; and primitive mankind expressed its spontaneous gratitude to God in the form of oblations and burnt offerings.

As clearer concepts of man's true relationship to God dawned upon human consciousness, the expressions of thanksgiving became more and more spiritual. When, on his return from victory over the Amalekites, Saul disobeyed the Word of the Lord by letting the people keep some of the spoil which he was told to destroy, and attempted to cover his error by saying it was for sacrifice, Samuel delivered the rebuke: "Hath the Lord as great delight in burnt offerings and sacrifices, as in obeying the voice of the Lord? Behold, to obey is better than sacrifice, and to hearken than the fat of rams." At a later date the prophet Jonah caught a still clearer sense of gratitude when he said: "I will sacrifice unto thee with the voice of thanksgiving; I will pay that that I have vowed. Salvation is of the Lord." The supreme sacrifice which was offered by Christ Jesus exemplified the complete surrender of a human sense of life in order that man's spiritual nature might appear. To Jesus mere words meant nothing unless they were backed up with deeds of unselfish devotion to the cause of God and mankind. St. Paul, in his epistle to the Ephesians, shows his true appreciation of the lifework of his Master when he writes: "Be ye therefore followers of God, as dear children; and walk in love, as Christ also hath loved us, and hath given himself for us an offering and a sacrifice to God for a sweetsmelling savour." The only genuine thanksgiving, therefore, includes obedience to God and to His laws.

Christian Science, as discovered and founded by Mary Baker Eddy, is enabling all men to understand God and Christ Jesus better. It is helping mortals to give up the belief of life in matter, step by step, and to add to their knowledge of the truth, thought by thought. It is self-evident that God cannot be fully acknowledged until He is first known. His nature and character must, therefore, be studied with the help of examples and with the aid of a messenger. Christ Jesus is the great Exemplar, and his words, spiritually understood, contain the key to the divine Principle of them both. It was Mrs. Eddy who gave the true interpretation of Jesus' words and deeds, and she tells us in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 140) that "we worship spiritually, only as we cease to worship materially." She says, also, "We shall obey and adore in proportion as we apprehend the divine nature and love Him understandingly." Genuine thanksgiving must, therefore, be based upon an understanding of God as the Giver of every good gift, and on a recognition that His gifts are not material but spiritual.

Everyone knows that children, if not properly brought up, are inclined to be selfish; that they are apt to think more of a gift than the giver; that they frequently forget to say "Thank you," and have to be reminded to do so. Experience teaches that this habit of thoughtlessness is liable to grow if it is not early corrected; that in time it may become chronic and take every good thing for granted. Carried far enough, this disease of ingratitude may easily become fatal, for its victim may be gradually cut off from the true consciousness of Life, Truth, and Love, and thus have nothing left to contemplate but morbid self-pity. The truth revealed in Christian Science, when practiced conscientiously, reverses this downward tendency of mortal thought, and uplifts and inspires those who conform to it.

The grown-up children of today will do well if they can answer affirmatively the following test question which Mrs. Eddy propounds (Science and Health, p. 3): "Are we really grateful for the good already received? Then we shall avail ourselves of the blessings we have, and thus be fitted to receive more."

Little Boys

LITTLE boys feel Winter suddenly blow
Up field and dooryard even before it comes;
Before the snow, they see the drifting snow,
They hear the wind beating a thousand drums.
Little boys, so clever in their way
Know Spring before the first red robin lights;
Ere the first crocus, they have put away
Their sleds to dream of marbles and of kites.

How wise they are who seasonable regard
Seasons before the coming of a season;
Before the snow has melted in the yard
They smell the Spring and with a dear unreason,
They run to greet the Spring again, although
They run to find her through a world of snow.

HAROLD VINAL

Plymouth First Visited

THE drive through town was something of a shock—
Those business signs with scarce a native name!
So much for preconceptions— Then we came
Down to the water front and Plymouth Rock.

Here was no noisy and commercial dock:
These shores and lapping waters were the same
Before this modest landmark tasted fame—
Sermon in stone no worldliness can mock.

For here from hostile sea to savage sod
Stepped forth that faith-sustained, intrepid band
Seeking soul-freedom in a homeless land,
And here they knelt in worship and thanked God.

O world that whines of hardship and of lack,
Stand here at Plymouth, and look back, look back!

ALICE LAWRY GOULD

"Gun" and I to the Village

"I'M GOING to the village," I told the black face looking eagerly into mine.

A tail wagged expressively. Gun leaped upon me gently, his face almost on a level with mine.

"I want to come, too," he wagged.

"Come along then," I agreed, and we set off toward the thatched roofs tucked into a crevice of the hill.

"Gun" is a complete anomaly as a name, so perhaps that is why it suited him. It is short and to the point, while Gun himself is a long, black hound who looks not unlike a panther in the half light of evening. And his name is on the fierce side while his character is as gentle as a kitten's.

It is a confession of a sort—but no dog had ever before chosen to come for a walk with me. Once or twice I have taken friends' dogs on a leash, but this was not their choice, and they charged ahead, dragging me on the run, wild with the joy of sudden freedom—not with being my companion!

Now Gun has nothing but freedom, the freedom of a hilltop in an Essex countryside which is still undisturbed by congested traffic or the world of commerce. Over his head is the soft, seductive blue of an English sky through which float clouds especially tinted a deeper smoke-blue to suit the landscape! Sometimes they are lazy, drifting puffs, their shadows playing over the green meadows; but more often they are lively, scurrying before a brisk and cheerful wind. Underfoot, Gun treads on the lush earth of meadows where he knows the smell of grass and flowers, the pungent odors of a well-kept farmyard, or the green smoke of wood burning on the hearth. So, really, he preferred company that day when he went to walk; and at intervals thrust his cold muzzle into the palm of my hand to assure me of his contentment.

Seeing my hesitancy in choosing the best way, Gun led me to the end of the flower garden, turned sharp right under overhanging bushes along the vegetable garden, jumped a stile (I followed more slowly), took me down a winding path through a blackberry patch and wagged before a gate. I opened it and we were on a wide meadow. Such a meadow poets love and painters aspire to record. Placid cows raised their horny heads to glance at us and sheep, richly laden with wool, cropped the October grasses. While I was noticing these things, Gun disappeared—yet there was only the wide field—Had the earth swallowed him? Then I came up with him. He was down to his shoulders in a rabbit hole.

"Gun," said I "come out." He looked rather undignified. For answer his tail wagged happily.

"Gun!"

He reappeared instantly, his muzzle covered with earth.

D. D.

Development of the Symphony

THE symphony is at once the most important and the most highly developed and elaborate of musical forms. In its finally developed form it is also the most expressive, the most emotional, and most complete type of music in the sense that it is self-contained, needing no program, no explanation, no interpretation other than that which is afforded by its own sounds and rhythms.

The origin of the symphony, as we interpret the word, is somewhat obscure. "Symphony" was once used to designate an instrument part of a choral work, which happened to attain particular prominence because of length, position or character. The word was applied to such passages up to the seventeenth century, and was used interchangeably with "overture," "ritornello," and similar terms designating a short instrumental passage in a work for human voices with orchestral accompaniment. By degrees the symphony grew in importance until it was able to hold an independent position in its own right.

Roughly, a symphony is a sonata for orchestra. A glance at the word "sonata" reveals that it originated in "sonare," to sound; opposed, therefore, to "cantare," to sing. A sonata, consequently, is music which is sounded, as opposed to music which is sung. But the word has a far more specific significance in modern usage. Definitely, it means a musical composition for one or more instruments, having two principal themes and perhaps several subordinate ones, together with their statement, their exposition, their development, and a conclusion. The first movement of a symphony is usually in sonata form. It has, usually, four movements, thematically independent, but with the first and last similar in style and tonality. The character of these movements is ordinarily designated by the terms allegro (quick and vigorous); andante (smooth and moving) or adagio (slow); scherzo (brisk and gay) and finale, which may partake of any character dictated by the composer but is usually in brilliant style.

Haydn originated the modern form of the symphony; Mozart developed it, and Beethoven brought it to perfection. It is not possible, therefore, to look upon the symphonies of these three composers from exactly the same point of view. The symphony in Haydn's earlier days would almost be considered chamber-music in our time, and the modern symphony orchestra as we hear it had not been conceived. The size, equipment, and standard of musicianship in the orchestra of today are so far removed from and improved over those of the orchestra of Mozart's or even of Beethoven's time that there is really little basis for comparison between them. Again, the attitude of the audience of today is not that of the music-lovers of a hundred years ago. Today we seek in the symphony the eloquent expression of passionate emotion; a century ago the audience was satisfied with a very indifferent performance of a well-built composition; its attention was centered more upon the structure of the music and its conformity with established standards, rather than on its emotional significance and its sympathetic performance.

Perhaps it is for that reason that the older symphonies are more sedate and formal in style, less richly scored and more repressed emotionally than those of more recent date. They are, nevertheless, fascinating musically, not by any means as merely the embryo of the modern orchestral work with its more than a hundred perfectly trained artists, and its more than a hundred instruments, but they are interesting in themselves, purely as orchestral music.—CHARLES O'CONNELL in "The Victor Book of the Symphony." (New York: Simon and Schuster.)

After the Mist

THE white vapor thinned with surprising suddenness. It had been pressing itself against the window as if finding the solidity of the house a hindrance to its all-embracing pattern. The sun had gleamed like a gold coin through the meshes of the mist, until the steady persistence of its warmth had driven back the intruder. In five minutes the garden lay fresh in the morning sunlight. In ten, the long stretches of field and woodland beyond were exposed to view. The curtain had gone up on the next act.

Over tree and meadow the sunlight lay pleasantly; over the Kentish fields the autumnal day drowsed in beauty. No wind stirred the hedges and a summer stillness held the trees. But there was no doubt about the time of the year. In spite of the blue sky, now clear of its mist, and the warmth and the lush greenness of the pasture, there was no eagerness in the air, only a quietness and a gathering together of loveliness in the Indian summer.

Against the sunlit sky, the trees raised silent panoplies of bronze. An old brown roof broke the pattern of the trees and an oasthouse intruded a brown cone upon the placid face of the sky. Gold and green and brown covered the whole broad sweep of the Kentish pasture-land in a warm richness of color, as if all the shades and subtleties of those hues had been mixed with sunlight or were seen through ancient amber-tinted glass. All the outlines of the fields and hedges, and the curving line of hills against the sky, were softly rounded, mellowed and blurred by the vague remnant of the mist.

With the coming of dusk that white curtain would descend again, dividing one golden day from another in a brief interval of the autumnal pageantry.

A Journey of No Importance

THE train ran out of the station with a businesslike clamor, each carriage asserting its presence in rhythmic sound, the wheels grinding in shrill accompaniment; while London, wide-spread on either side, made a murky background. It was an all-important train in its noise, its hurry and its determination to seem an urban thing. It rushed fussily over bridges which spanned narrow gray streets; it shrieked through stations where small figures posed motionless on toy platforms. It waited for nothing, seemed to want only one thing—its destination. And its energy had effect. Streets began to scatter into isolated houses with gardens between, poplars stood up by lonely ponds, fields flew by in the maze of green.

Suddenly the train began to loiter, or so it seemed to the wayfarer who was keeping a vigilant watch. High banks crowned with pines, clothed in tangled brambles, demanded a less tempestuous progress. At one small station, backed with woods, people seemed to be dawdling with no respect for the train. Country voices hailed its advent cheerfully, but with no trace of hurry.

An apple-cheeked woman with a market basket, a man in muddy gaiters, a dog, and three impish schoolboys munching peppermints became inconsequential passengers. And beautiful, beyond words, was the peace of the countryside.

The wayfarer descended. The way to Arcadia lay apparently through a small green gate into a garden dreaming round a rose-covered, white-walled cottage. In the country—or in that country—no one minded a total stranger walking through the garden, noting its thatched arbor, its laden apple trees, its late autumnal flowers. And so on to the lane beyond. The lane led nowhere in particular. On one side lay a rich green field in which several cows seemed to wait, in peaceful attitudes, such a painter as Potter or Constable. Above them rose a hill on which flamed beeches in gold and shadowed amber. A grove of oaks were yellowish green, and silver birches shook their tiny spadelike leaves of beaten gold to every tremor of the air. They all stood with the stately half-shy reserve of trees that grow in the country, and are unused to the pruning and lopping formalities of town life.

A metaled road suddenly cut into the green solitudes, and a few cars dashed hooting past. Then the wayfarer found a pinewood. So tall, so straight, so solemn were those pines that they imposed attention by their presence. No birds had ever sung there. No briars, nor brambles, nor little bushes had ever intruded with cheerful irrelevance in those somber aisles. A few scarlet toadstools flecked the earth in brilliant patches, but their impudence disturbed the trees not at all. No golden autumn leaf could ever grace them, but the whispered confidences of wind and rain stirred through their branches. They would rock in a gale, but their attitude was heroic. They looked like silent spectators, guarding a secret too mysterious to be divulged to other trees.

Beyond the pinewood lay a wide heath with wandering paths of soft white sand, and the clean fresh wind that blows over such places promised a summer of golden gorse.

Under more flaming trees stood another little station, so fast asleep that a robin chose the railway line on which to sing its song. The train came in casually many minutes late, and with an air of having run off the rails into some beechwood. The wayfarer boarded this train; together they set off toward the town. The delightful unimportant adventure was over.

As London spread its voluminous skirts abroad, the train became a self-assertive, hurrying, noisy thing. But the wayfarer knew—

In Arcadia the train too had loitered, and had forgotten time.

M. A. B.

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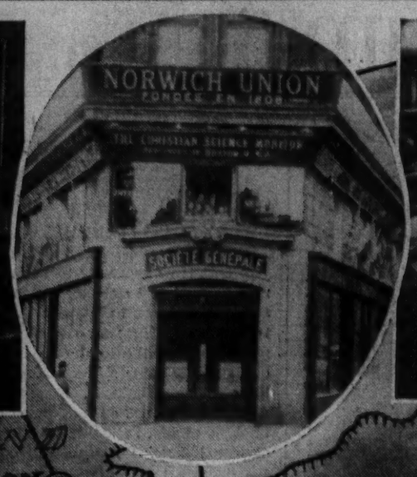

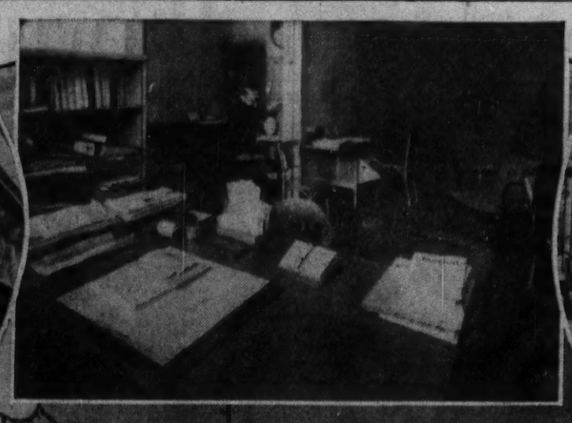

How The Monitor Covered The News Last Week

Last week The Christian Science Monitor reported one of the biggest news stories of the modern world. It was the nations' first collective application of trade boycotts to halt a warmaker. Simultaneously, the Monitor noted a trend toward realization that war is not inevitable . . . that it can be banished whenever mankind abandons the false assumption he must quarrel over a lack of supply which can be remedied only by peace.

Vividly portraying emergence of this viewpoint came news from the five grand divisions of the globe. The Monitor's worldwide resources were utilized to report the absorbing story, to editorially comment, explain, lead. The message was quickly distributed in the 120 countries in which the Monitor is circulated.

●

Monday morning 49 nations joined in applying biting, inexorable sanctions against Italy, but there was no hate. The Monitor's news office in Rome wirelessed that flags were flying, bands playing, troops parading, but there was no enemy to fire upon. That was the strange thing about the League of Nations sanctions. They were carefully but dispassionately designed to make Italy suffer until realization came there was no need for war. Appointment of Marshal Pietro Badoglio as chief of the Italian forces to speed conflict in Africa was announced . . . but even in Ethiopia it was difficult to find someone to fight.

●

Monday afternoon the Monitor's central communications office in Boston bustled. Correspondents in Paris, London, Berlin, Madrid, Lisbon, Vienna and Geneva kept cables humming with reports of sanctions taking effect. In the midst of the activity another automatic machine suddenly flashed its startling message.

It was the Monitor's correspondent in Tokyo radioing that Japan had seized upon the focusing of world attention on Italy as the opportune time to launch its long-expected effort to wrest North China and 95,000,000 citizens from the Nanking Government. The League was threatened with another aggression.

●

Tuesday morning the Monitor's Washington Bureau minced no words in describing the position of the United States in the Asiatic picture:

"Pursuing a more realistic foreign policy than at some times in the past, the Administration here recognizes that it alone of all the western powers interested in China is free from the immediate pressure of European troubles. Since, therefore, there is no prospect of collective action to restrain Japan, it perforce adopts a policy of watchful waiting which may lead in one of two directions:

"First, it may constitute a step in the gradual withdrawal of American interests in China. . . . This would enormously reduce possibilities of an eventual war between Japan and the United States.

"Second, it may merely be the prelude to a determined program of naval construction with which to eventually reassert the claims which are permitted to lapse temporarily.

"Ultimately, American public opinion will determine whether the United States will submit to gradual expulsion from the Far East, or whether it will resist."

●

Wednesday's leading editorial pointed out the wide gulf existing between the North China policies of the diplomatic and military wings of the Japanese Government. The military hungered for conquest. The diplomatic wing wanted to gain Japan's aims by economic and peaceful means.

●

Thursday morning the London Bureau of the Monitor contributed an outstanding example of constructive journalism. It began: "The British Empire, like William Shakespeare's 'Alonzo,' may 'suffer a sea change into something rich and strange,' if proposals for redistribution of colonial resources, put forward by Left Wing opinion here, should materialize."

Quoting leading European authorities, the story named trade and population restrictions as the root cause of unrest in Japan, Italy and Germany . . . "and their new position as first-class armed powers renders it impossible to longer ignore their claims. . . . It seems certain that the collective system must break down if it merely means maintenance of the status quo."

A Monitor editorial explained:

"The economic warfare begun by the League of Nations against an aggressor nation is only a more severe form of the sanctions nearly every country in the world has been trying to impose on every other country. . . . Italy's cry today is for raw materials which are denied her by tariff walls against her goods—the only ultimate means of payment she has."

The editorial hoped the new Canadian-American trade agreement might illustrate a way for world peace. . . . From sanctions, from wars, from rumors of wars was coming realization that peace, too, has its price . . . that mankind must open his markets, his lands, as well as his heart, to his neighbors if all are to survive in amity.

●

Friday morning the Monitor's Geneva news office cabled that many in Europe believed the sanctions would have quickest effect if Italy's oil supply could be checked. Tanks, cannons, planes are not lethal when not lubricated. The League wanted to apply oil sanctions but there remained the question mark in the United States, principal nonsanctionist oil source.

●

Friday afternoon the Monitor's Washington Bureau turned the question mark into an exclamation point. It reported the United States Government had warned shippers that trade with the belligerents was contrary to the Government's neutrality policies. The Bureau noted: "Pressure is being applied through the ship subsidies which the United States offers to most of the cargo-carrying boats flying the American flag."

If this pressure was not sufficient, there were hints of other methods. The Editorial Page suggested a reason why America might be eager to aid the League's collective action. . . . It might, in turn, seek collective help in protecting its Chinese claims.

●

On Friday the chief of the Monitor's staff in the Far East radioed from Tokyo that Japan's diplomatic wing had succeeded in checking the military . . . the North China move had been postponed.

●

Friday evening the 36-passenger China Clipper shook San Francisco Bay waters from her sleek hull, soared at 157 miles an hour toward Hawaii, Midway, Wake, Guam. It was mankind's longest commercial air run. Time between America's west coast and China was cut from 17 days (by fastest boat) to five. The international community of nations moved closer together.

●

On Saturday the Monitor published Department of Commerce figures showing American oil shipments to Italy had increased in value from $337,015 during October a year ago to $1,066,625 in October this year. Again warning was sent shippers indebted to the Government.

Italy, reported the Monitor's Rome office, foresaw the oil sanction, was grimly concerned.

●

Thus the Monitor concluded another week of reporting events, noting trends, serving peace.

Big News Is Breaking

History is daily marching across Monitor pages. Alert readers will want its exclusive accounts of big news breaks. Discerning readers will want its courageous editorials, pointing out correcting ways, trenchantly rebuking erroneous manifestations, quickening thought.

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Women's Activities
A Wednesday and Friday Page

When the Mountain Woman 'Tromps the Treadles'

Fashions—Foods
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Handicrafts Of Southern Hill Country

And a Woman Who Made Many a Cabin Family Self-Supporting

By May Whiting
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ALL RIGHT smart piece down yonder, up from the level country, the knittin'est woman and her sister who tromps the treadles, together with the broom-tyin'est man, are busy with their crafts, hidden away in cabins in the holler of the hills. Throughout the Appalachian belt, including parts of the Carolinas, the Virginias, Kentucky, Tennessee and Georgia, live a people of old stock who have a speech of their own replete with words like "nary" (ne'er a) harking back to Shakespeare's time, and who, in the isolation of the mountains, have kept the old patriarchal society in which woman's lot is one of renunciation. Yet it was the loving, generous thought of an unschooled mountain woman which brought a blessing which is transforming shacks into homes and aimless existence into lives quickened by purpose and beauty.

Frances Goodrich

About 40 years ago when Miss Frances Goodrich was living in the mountains of Carolina, a neighbor—as neighbors go in the hill country—brought her for a gift a coverlet woven in double bowknot pattern. One who does not know the mountaineers can scarcely realize the importance of that gift, for often coverlets are the choicest family possession, the one article of beauty. But Miss Goodrich did understand, and she longed with all her heart to bring some interest into the monotonous lives of her neighbors, many of whom did not leave their fields from one year's end to another. As if in answer to her longing, came the thought that perhaps this coverlet, so softly lustrous in its cream and golden brown of vegetable dyes, might show the way.

At that time there was no general interest in homespun, but, under Miss Goodrich's direction, old looms were hauled from dusty corners, and old "drafts" on yellowed paper were sorted out, and such patterns as Zion's Rose, Missouri Trouble, Rattlesnake and Cat Tracks, and St. Anne's Robe, deciphered. At the close of the summer three coverlets had been woven from native wool and sold.

Through the Mountains

It was no small task to spread the idea throughout the mountain side. It meant rugged trips among the soft blue hills, past slopes brilliant with azalea and dogwood, by farms so steep that no cart, only a sledge, could be used for hauling. It meant climbing the bed of a stream for a road, tarrying for the "long sweetening" when the cane sugar is boiled down, passing the evening by the hearthfire where the mountain ballad was sung to the pick of the banjo or the strum of the gentle dulcimer, and tales were told of "Old Christmas" when the elderberry blooms at midnight.

While most of the native arts were dying out, yet there was one which remained almost universal, that of broom-tying. Broom straw is gathered in the fields and tied with the bark of trees often in a really artistic manner. Broom-tying Richard for years has made a spiral about the handle by whittling off the bark and dipping in dye made from walnut hulls.

In mountain crafts dye is important. There is purple from maple bark, red from cedar and orange from the wild coreopsis or "dyeflower." A bed of madder, neglected for perhaps 75 years, was discovered growing in a corner of a cornfield.

Cornshuck Dolls and Pottery

It was found that each locality developed its special art in which it took the greatest interest. Weaving, rug-making, basketry, and broom-tying were the most common but, as the work progressed, others came into prominence. There is Kentucky glazed pottery, alluring dolls of cornshuck or buckeye wood, patchwork quilts of such intriguing patterns as "Seven Ways of Contrariness," and charming pieces of wood carving. Men folks remembered how to make split bottom chairs and to forge toasting forks and andirons. The Cherokee Indian, in his reservation, caught the inspiration, and sent baskets, beadwork, and gourd rattles.

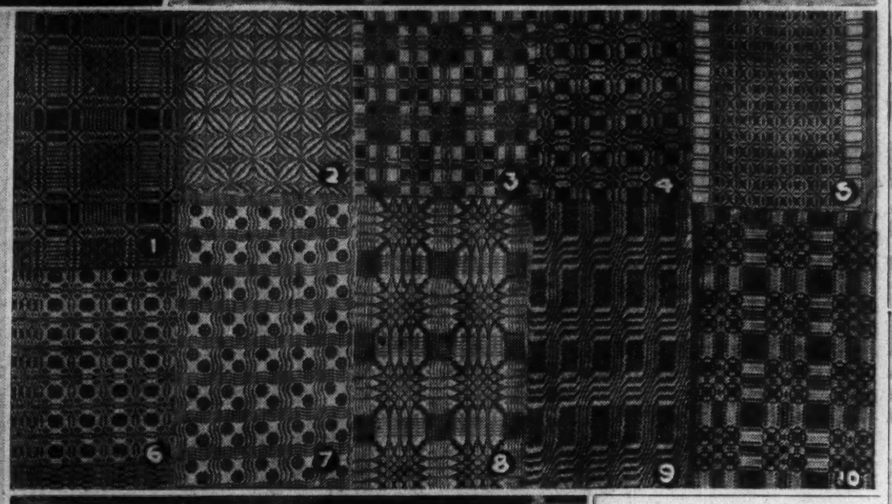
Even the dulcimer saw its setting sun delayed. It is a dainty instrument, made from native walnut with slender waist and heart shaped holes, and its three strings make a delightful accompaniment for "Possum up a Gum Stump" or a love song in praise of the "smilingest" girl.

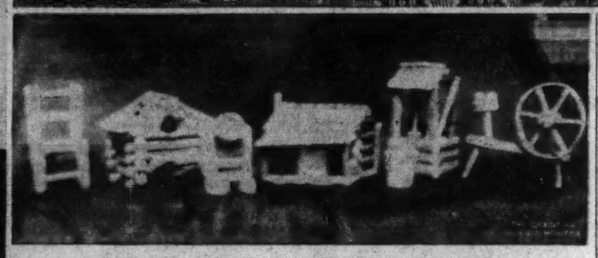
On Ten-Harness Looms

Miss Goodrich, at her home in Asheville, North Carolina, has watched her venture spread its beneficient wings over all the Southern Highlands. From three coverlets, undertaken with trepidation, she has seen the work develop until it includes cloth for suits, table runners, towels, and more elaborate pieces woven on the complicated ten-harness looms.

There are now twenty producing centers and a central salesroom, the Allanstand Cottage Industries, at Asheville. There have been other helpers, too. Mr. Allan Eaton of the Russell Sage Foundation has been an unfailing friend, and, at this suggestion, the American Federation of Arts has taken an exhibit of mountain crafts to several cities throughout the United States where their novelty and quaintness of design have attracted much attention.

The peasant arts of Europe are justly admired, yet a few pieces of native American art add distinction and grace to the home, besides giving help to an independent people who spare neither love nor labor in this effort for self-expression and self-support.





Some of the Crafts of the Southern Highlands of the United States. Upper Row Left—Woodcarving. Right—Spinning. Center—Homespun Patterns by Number—(1) St. Anne's Robe, (2) Blooming Flower, (3) High Crick, (4) Zion Rose, (5) Dogwood, (6) Whig Rose (7) Rattlesnake, (8) Pine Bur, (9) Three Roads Trail, (10) Double Chariot Wheel. Lower Left—Basketry, Broom Making and Iron Work. Right—Cornstalk Toys

Homespun

Through the Editor's Window

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Within the loom of the years she stretches her threads of purpose—
Threads three-ply for endurance, knotted securely with courage.
Sturdy the warp and steadfast, even and straight as it passes
Through each dent of the reed; serene as the service she renders.

See, how she binds on her shuttles colors of wondrous beauty:
Rich with her joy of work, be it found by hearth or in market—
Lustrous with love of her family, as daughter, mother, or comrade—
Bright with pigment of friendship, warm with a swift intuition.
Here through the sheds of change, as shuttles are thrown in their order,
Matchless design is wrought, revealed but in part, like a promise.
Battened each row of experience, bound with its thread of remembrance,
Varied in form, yet a unit, faithful to draft, in unfoldment,
Ever glowing with prayer, humility pressing the treadles.
So achieving the restful, while striving for perfect expression.

This is her fabric of life—homespun, richly patterned.
This is her seamless garment, woven in daily thanksgiving.

Millicent Taylor

Popcorn Delights

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Every youngster knows and loves popcorn. And every oldster, too! And many are the delightful ways to serve this food. At our house popcorn cake is a holiday dish. Sometimes popped corn is eaten with milk and sugar like a breakfast food. Some folk grind the parched, unpopped kernels like coffee and eat it as a breakfast food, either cooked or uncooked. Did you ever pop corn in corn oil or peanut oil for a delicious flavor? Here are some recipes for delicious popcorn confections:

Chocolate Popcorn

Put into a kettle
2 teacups white sugar
½ cup corn sirup
2 ounces chocolate
1 cup water and cook until the sirup hardens when put in cold water. Pour over 4 quarts of crisp, freshly popped corn and stir well to insure the uniform coating of kernels.

Sugared Popcorn

Make a sirup by boiling together
2 cups sugar and
1 cup of water. Boil until the sirup strings from the spoon or hardens when dropped in cold water. Pour over 6 quarts of freshly popped corn and stir well.

Popcorn Balls

Mix together
1 pint of sirup
1 pint of sugar
2 tablespoons butter and
1 teaspoon vinegar, and cook till the sirup hardens when dropped in cold water. Remove to back of stove and add
½ teaspoon soda dissolved in
1 tablespoon hot water and then pour the hot sirup over 4 quarts freshly popped corn, stirring well till each kernel is coated, when it can be molded into balls. Mold into a greased angel food cake pan for corn cake.

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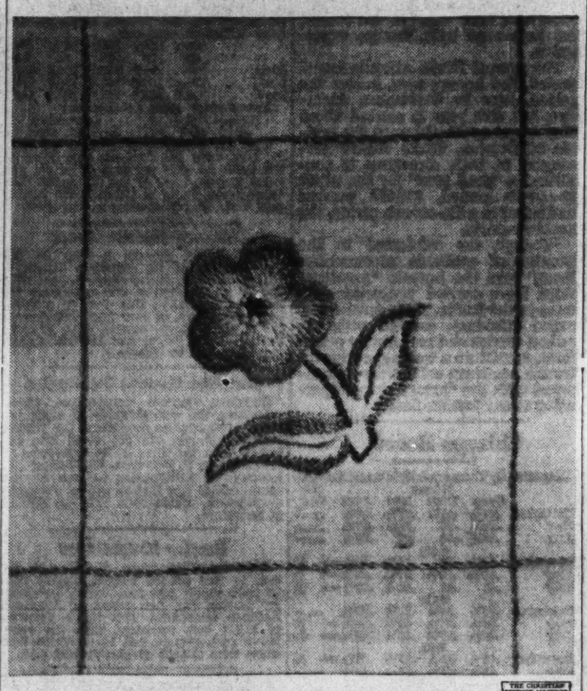
Long and Short Stitch

Sixth of eight lessons in simple embroidery

By Lilian Joy
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

LONG and short stitch is a useful stitch for the type of design that requires a wide outline. It is especially good for the leaves in sprays where the flowers are filled in. Long and short filling is the ideal stitch for shading or for merging two colors in one flower.



Squared Design for Cushion Cover Worked in Stranded Cotton in Long and Short Stitch and Long and Short Filling

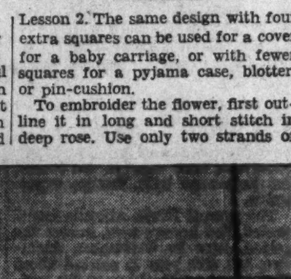
Stitches used: Nothing could be better than these two stitches for the little spray shown in the accompanying illustration, which gives a small portion of a squared design for a cushion. The leaves are done in long and short stitch and the flowers in long and short filling. The stems and the lines of the squares are in stem stitch.

Colors: Stranded cotton is used for the embroidery. White and two shades of rose are required for the flowers, yellow and brown for the centers, dark green for the stems and pale green for the leaves and the lines of the squares.

To Make the Cushion

To make the cushion cut two pieces of natural colored linen or crash 22 inches square, which allows for half an inch turning. The complete design consists of 16 squares measuring 4 inches by 4 inches. This will leave a 2½-inch border of plain material all round the cushion. The best way to get the lines for the squares is to draw the threads, and then work along the loose threads, but first trace the little spray in the center of each square and work these. The work of tracing is given in Lesson 2. The same design with four extra squares can be used for a cover for a baby carriage, or with fewer squares for a pyjama case, blotter, or pin-cushion.

To embroider the flower, first outline it in long and short stitch in deep rose. Use only two strands of the cotton. Then proceed with the straight even filling stitches in pale rose. For the center stitches use white. Work the leaves with three strands of the pale green, and the stems with three strands of the dark green. Do the centers with a circle of French knots in yellow and a group in the middle in brown. Last of all, work the lines of the squares in three strands of the pale green.



When the embroidery is finished seam the back and front of the cushion together, and put a line of stem stitching in the pale green as near as possible to the seam on the embroidered side.

Long and short stitch: This stitch is worked in alternate long and short stitches from a point inside the figure to the outline. Care must be taken to put the stitches close together and insert the needle exactly on the outline so as to get a perfectly even edge. An important point is the direction of the stitches. In a flower they are generally straight towards the center, but in a leaf they should usually slope, sometimes more, sometimes less, according to the shape of the outline.

LONG & SHORT STITCH

Long and short filling: For this stitch outline the flower or other form in long and short stitch. Then make a row of stitches of equal length put alternately in the spaces left by the short stitches and at the tips of the long stitches. This leaves another line of uneven stitches. The remainder of the space is filled up in the same way with stitches of even length so that only the actual outline is done in long and short stitches. The way in which the stitches interlock results in an attractive gradation of shading or of colors in the case of two color effects.

Next Wednesday: The Fly and Y Stitches

Washing Blankets

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Do you know that the rubbing of woolen fibers against each other is the main reason for blankets shrinking and the nap felting? But you are asking how can we get the dirt from soiled blankets without some washing machine agitation and friction from the action of the machine.

I'll explain. Don't wash blankets clean as you do other clothes, just suds them and wring them clean. Make a double action suds, using twice as much soap as you use in washing, and use the water luke warm. Have the wringer loosened, and after getting the blanket thoroughly wet in this heavy suds, wring it at once through the wringer. Keep sudsing and wringing until the blanket is completely cleaned. Three suds and three wrings will nearly always clean a blanket, but keep on until you have done six sudsings and six wringings, if the blanket requires that much cleaning. Now put the blanket through a light suds, wring and then put it through two lukewarm rinses and the covering is ready for the line. In hanging to dry be sure you hang the blanket so the colored stripes in the ends are vertical in order that no color runs into the main color and pull the blankets into shape on the line. You will find your blankets soft and fluffy and clean.

It insures less washing to use protectors on the upper edge of the blankets to keep the body from touching the edges of the covering. Do not depend wholly on the overturned sheet to do the entire protecting of the upper edge of your blankets and do not find yourself in the position of having to wash a whole blanket just to get the upper edge clean because of not using protectors. M. C. R.

The Churchgoer's Sunday Dinner

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Dear Editor: Canada

Mrs. M. V. H.'s letter regarding quick Sunday dinners reminded me that my experience with quick meals might be of some help to her.

Roast pork or lamb, which required about two hours, I placed in the oven and cooked one hour and a half, leaving it in the oven until my return. It would take about 15 minutes to reheat it in the oven before making the gravy. The potatoes I placed on the stove just before leaving, bringing to a full boil. Then I would turn out the gas and leave them until I came home. They would be almost cooked and a few minutes' boiling would finish them. For the other vegetable I would use something canned, such as peas, beans, etc. The salad and desserts would be prepared ahead, the desserts sometime the day before.

Ham and cabbage is easy to prepare for this type of meal. The ham can be boiled the day before and prepared for the oven the next day. The cabbage can be cut very fine and it will boil and cook thoroughly in 10 minutes in the ham liquor.

I often prepare a big dinner Saturday evening and have enough cooked for over Sunday for ourselves and occasionally visitors. To me, Sunday is a day of peaceful happiness, spent with my books, my family and friends, and not a day to spend hours in the kitchen.

(Mrs.) E. M. B.

Editor's Note: When we started this column on Nov. 13, it was with the hope that others would contribute to it and that therefore we could go on helping churchgoers with their Sunday dinner plans. We are glad to print the above letter and will run the column whenever we have helpful material for it. If you share your experience, please be sure to check carefully any directions you give (they must be correct!) and, where needed, tell how many you are serving.

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...BUT ONCE A YEAR...
The people of the United States, as one common unit, put aside material things to reverently turn their thought in Thanksgiving to the one God, for the courage and guidance which enabled their forefathers to bring "forth on this continent a new nation."
We of the Winget Kickernick Company, in the same spirit, solemnly pledge ourselves to uphold the rights for which our forefathers so bravely fought . . . and will endeavor at all times to be fair and honorable in our business relations.
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Listed Stock Quotations

Market Regains Equilibrium in Light Volume of Trading

Commodity and Money Markets

Firm Undertone Generally Shown By Rail Stocks

By Forrest Price

They bought the rails.

And that helped the rest of the market.

Professional traders are not so particular about the stocks they buy just so long as they go up.

Investors are not so reckless.

However, there also was good buying of the specialties with some notable advances here and there.

Yet it was a comparatively light, preholiday market.

Total transfers footed up to about 1,900,000 shares.

One reason accounting for the uplift in the carrier stocks was announcement today that the first 39 railroads reporting for the month of October showed substantial earnings gains.

Advances of 1 to 2 points or more for the railroads included Delaware & Hudson, Chesapeake Corp., Chesapeake & Ohio, Atchison, Atlantic Coast Line, Great Northern preferred, New York Central, Nickel Plate, Louisville & Nashville, Pennsylvania and the Illinois Central issues.

Twin City Rapid Transit preferred made a spectacular advance of 10½ points and the common nearly 3, both new tops.

Other substantial gains were established by Bulova Watch, Container A. U. S. & Foreign Securities preferred, Westinghouse, American Hide 6 per cent preferred, du Pont, Holland Furnace, Radio B, Philadelphia Rapid Transit preferred and Market Street Railway.

Air Reduction soared 5 points. Announcement of plans for a 3-for-one stock split-up caused the rise.

Soft spots in the market included Wesson Oil which declined nearly 4 points, Evans Products preferred was down about 2.

Other weak features were International Business Machines, Pacific Mills, Johns-Manville, Philadelphia Company and Byers.

In the bond market rail loans were a strong feature. The other groups were mixed. Foreigners were irregular.

Chicago wheat prices had a late reaction following weakness at Minneapolis. Cotton at New York marked time.

General advances in finished steel prices have not been made. It had been generally expected that increased rates would be put into effect at this time.

Iron Age believes that the reason present price levels will be continued is that producers hope to gain more from expanding business than by raising rates.

The determination of steel makers to stand pat is significant. It means not only that growth of the industry is expected to continue and thereby increase profits but also it will set a good example to other industries which may be contemplating price raising.

Higher prices would have tended to discourage business by important interests. The railroads, for example, have been getting into stronger position financially, and there are signs of good buying from that source. And the carriers can ill afford to pay higher rates than have been prevailing.

Insull Reorganization Is Nearing Completion

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Nov. 27—After many months of wrangling as to the shares to be obtained in the new company by the various interests in the old setup, reorganization of the Middle West Utilities Company, major holding company unit of the fallen Insull network of power, is regarded as a certainty.

As it now stands, the plan provides that one share of new stock and one warrant for the purchase of an additional share of stock be given for each four preferred or 100 common shares now held.

The warrants would be good for three years, the price of a share of stock under it being $8 in the first year, $9 in the second and $10 in the third. In this, the creditors met the court's general suggestion about halfway on price and exactly halfway on amount of shares on option.

Financial Exchanges To Close Thanksgiving

NEW YORK, Nov. 27 (AP)—All financial and commodity exchanges in the United States will be closed Thursday, Thanksgiving day.

Canadian and European markets will be open as usual.

Markets at a Glance

By the Associated Press

New York

Stocks: Firm; rails lead preholiday rally.

Bonds: Steady; transportation and utility issues in broad demand.

Curb: Higher; specialties and industrials lead list up.

Foreign Exchanges: Quiet; gold currencies improve slightly.

Cotton: Quiet; trade and foreign buying; local selling.

Sugar: Barely steady; easier spot market.

Chicago

Wheat: Weak; flour trade slack.

Corn: Lower; sympathy with wheat.

Cattle: Steady to 25c higher.

Hogs: 10-25 up; top $9.75.

Foreign

London—Business remained quiet on the stock exchange today. Gilt-edged securities were exceptionally irregular, and transatlantic issues developed uncertainty. The market closed irregular.

Poris—Trading on the Bourse today was resistant as financial circles awaited the opening of Parliament. Rentes advanced and industrial and international issues also held firm. The closing was irregular.

Berlin—Hardly any price changes were recorded on the Boerse today, fluctuations being narrow. The closing was dull.

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1935 High	1935 Low	Div. in $		High	Low	Last Nov. 27	Last Nov. 26
52½	32	1.20	Abraham & Str	51⅝	51⅝	51⅝	..
10¼	4¼	..	Adams Express	9¼	9¼	9¼	9⅜
10⅛	8	.30b	Addressograph	20	19	20	19
8⅝	6½	.60	Affiliated Prod	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
173	104⅜	3†	Air Reduction	172¾	167	172	167
1⅞	¾	..	Airway Elec App	1⅝	1½	1⅝	1½
20⅛	13¼	.60†	Alaska-Juneau	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛
30	6¾	..	Alleghany Pr pf (h)	30½	29	30½	29
3	¾	..	Alleghany Corp (h)	3	2¾	3	2¾
12½	2¾	..	Allegh pf ww xxx(h)	12⅛	10¾	12¾	11
12	1¾	..	Alleghany pf xw(h	12¼	12	12⅛	11
12¼	2	..	Allegh pf ww XL(h)	12½	11¾	12¼	11
30½	21	1	*Alleghany Steel	29½	27¾	29½	28
1¾	1⅝	..	Allis Chalmers rts	1¾	1	1¼	1¼
173	135	6	Allied Chem	163	161½	163	162¼
9	3⅛	..	Allied Stores	8⅝	8⅛	8½	8⅝
37⅞	12	..	Allis Chalmers	33¾	33	33⅛	33¾
22¾	14	1	Alpha Port Cem	22	20¾	22	19½
73¼	49	5	Allied Stores pf	72¾	72¾	72¾	72⅛
4⅛	2⅛	..	Amal Leather	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	..
37	26	2	Amal Leather pf	36¾	36¾	36¾	..
77¾	48½	2	Amerada	72	71¾	72	72⅝
57¾	41½	3	Am Ag Ch Del	51½	49½	50½	49¾
47⅜	13½	..	Am Bank Note	43½	42¼	43¼	43¼
70	42	4	Am Bank Note pf	68¾	68¾	68¾	..
17¾	6½	..	Am Crystal Sug	18½	17⅛	17⅞	17⅜
87¼	72	6	Am Crys Sug 1pf	86¾	86	86	86¾
41¾	21	1	Am Brake S&F	40¼	39¾	40	40½
149⅝	110	4†	Am Can	142¾	140¾	142¾	140½
32⅝	10	..	Am Car & Fdry	30½	29¾	30½	29
30½	8	..	Am Chain	30⅜	29⅝	30	29⅝
115	38	1¾‡	Am Chain pf	111¼	111¼	111¼	114
8¾	2¾	..	Am Colortype	7½	7½	7½	7½
35¾	22½	..	Am Com Alcohol	31	30½	31	30½
3	¾	..	Am Encaustic T (h)	2½	2¼	2¼	2⅜
9¼	2	..	Am & For Pow	7½	7	7	7
42	14	..	Am & For Pow pf	28	26½	26½	28
38¼	12	..	Am & For Pow 6	223	23	23	..
17	3½	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	12	12	12	12
36½	28	..	Am Hide & Lai pf	38	25¼	38½	35
5¼	3	..	Am Hide & L n	6½	5½	6¼	5⅝
38⅛	29⅛	2.40	Am Home pf	37½	37⅛	37⅛	37¼
4⅞	1⅞	..	Am Ice	¾	2¾	2¾	2⅞
37¾	14¼	5	Am Ice pf	17	17	17	17⅜
11⅜	4½	..	AmInternational	10½	10¼	10½	10¼
27¾	9	..	Am Locomotive	25½	24	25	24
74	32	..	Am Loco pf	70¾	68	70¾	67½
			—B—				
6¾	1½	..	Baldwin Loco (h)	4⅞	4½	4⅞	4¾
36⅜	7½	..	Baldwin Loco pf (h)	31¼	31¼	31¼	30½
18	7½	..	Balt & Ohio	16⅞	16⅜	16¾	16⅜
23½	9⅛	..	Balt & Ohio pf	23⅛	2	23	22
49½	36½	2½	*Bangor & Aroos	45	45	45	45¼
88	32	..	Barker Bros pf	82	82	82	82
55	37½	1†	Bayuk Cigar	52	52	52	..
13¼	5⅞	.60†	Barnsdall A	12½	12¼	12¼	12¼
20⅛	14	.50b	Beatrice Cream	18	¾ 18¼	18⅜	18⅝
95	72	3†	Beech-Nut Pack	90	89½	90	88¾
14¾	11⅛	1	Belding Hem	13⅝	13⅜	13¾	13⅞
24¼	11⅞	.35b	Bendix Aviation	20⅛	20⅛	20⅜	20½
21⅞	15⅛	1½	Beneficial Ind Ln	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾
51½	21⅝	..	Bethlehem Steel	50¾	49½	50	49⅝
121½	55¾	3½	Beth Steel pf	119½	118¼	118¼	119
27½	14¾	..	Bigelow Sanford	23⅝	24⅞	24⅞	25½
17	9¾	..	Blaw Knox	15¾	15½	15½	15⅝
55⅝	24½	2	Briggs Mfg	52½	51⅝	52	51⅝
17⅛	8½	.40	Bridgeport Brass	15¾	15⅝	15⅝	15⅞
55	23¼	3	Briggs & Strat	48	48	48	50½
41¾	30¾	2†	Bristol Myers	40¾	40½	40½	41
46⅝	36½	3	Brooklyn Man T	42	41⅝	42	41⅝
3½	1⅞	..	Brooklyn Queens	3½	3	3	3
32½	14	3½	Brooklyn Q pf	30	30	30	..
71½	43	3	Brooklyn Un Gas	55¾	55½	55¾	53½
			—C—				
42½	30½	1½	Calif Packing	36	36	36	35⅛
1⅛	¼	..	Callahan Z & L	⅞	¾	⅞	⅞
6¾	2½	..	Calumet & Hecla	5¾	5½	5½	5½
33⅜	7½	1	Campbell Wy&C	27⅜	26¼	27⅜	27⅜
16⅜	8½	..	Canada Dry	12¾	12⅛	12½	12¼
11¾	8⅝	..	Canadian Pacific	11¾	11⅜	11¾	11½
40¼	30	2	Cannon Mills	39¾	39¼	39¾	39½
14	4⅜	..	Capital Admin	12¾	12¾	12¾	13¼
48	32½	3	Capital Admin pf	45⅞	45¾	45¾	45½
111¼	45¾	..	Case Thresh	101	99½	99⅛	99¾
60	36½	1†	Caterpillar Trac	58	57¼	57¼	56¾
35⅜	19½	..	Celanese Corp	28¼	28	28¼	27¾
29	22¼	1½	Central Aguirre	27¼	27¼	27¼	26¾
62½	34	..	Central RR of NJ	53	52	53	55
21¼	16½	..	Celotex Co n	17¾	17	17	16¾
63¾	38⅝	..	Cerro de Pasco	58⅛	57	58	57¼
1⅝	3⅝	..	Certain-Teed	7⅜	7⅝	7¾	7⅝
59½	36	3	Chesapeake Corp	61¼	57¾	60¼	57
53	37½	2.80	Ches & Ohio	52⅜	51½	52⅜	51
2⅜	⅞	..	Chi & E Ill pf (h)	2½	2	2½	2
2¼	⅞	..	Chi & Gt West (h)	1¾	1¾	1¾	1⅜
4⅞	1⅝	..	Chi & Gt W pf (h)	4¾	4¼	4¾	4¼
5½	½	..	Colo F & Ir (h)	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	4
28½	5	..	Polo F&I pf (h)	20½	20	20	20½
22	10¾	..	Colo & Southern	18	18	18	18
17¾	7	..	Colo & So 1pf	16½	15¼	16½	16
15¾	3¾	.20b	Columbia Gas	14	13¾	13⅞	14
90	35½	..	Columbia G pf A	87	87	87	87
81	34½	1†	Columbia Pic vtc	70	69	70	68⅝
58	39½	2½	Comm Credit	49¼	48⅝	49	48¼
101¼	67	4†	Columbian vtc n	96½	96½	96½	94
58	39½	2½	Comm Credit	49¼	48⅝	49	48¼
72	56¼	3†	Comm Inv Tr	63¾	63¼	63¾	63¾
105	97⅞	4¼	Comm I Tr 6½%	101	101	101	101¼
23⅞	16½	.60†	Comm Solvents	20⅞	20¾	20¾	20¼
3	¾	..	Comwith & So	2⅞	2¾	2¾	2¾
71	29⅛	3	Comwith &S 6pf	67	66¼	66¼	67
119½	110	5½	Com Cred pf	111	110¾	111	..
21½	9	2†	Congress Cig	16	15¾	16	..
45¾	27	1.60†	Congoleum Nairn	45½	44½	45	44½
22⅞	14¼	1½g	Consol Film I pf	18½	18	18⅛	18⅛
49	14⅝	..	Conn Ry & Lt	21	20¾	21	21½
7½	3¼	..	Consol Film Ind	5	5¼	5¼	5¼
11¼	7	..	Consol Cigar	10⅞	10½	10⅝	10¼
34¾	15⅞	1	Consol Gas	32½	31⅝	32¼	32
105⅛	72⅛	5	Consol Gas pf	104¾	104½	104½	104½
14⅞	4⅝	..	Consol Laundries	5⅝	4¾	5⅜	4⅝
10½	6½	.25b	Consol Oil	10	9¾	9⅞	9¾
5	2½	..	Consol Rys Cu pf	4½	4½	4½	..
1⅜	½	..	Consol Textile	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
82	69	6½	Cons Cig ppf ww	73	73	73	..
7	2	..	Dunhill Inter	7½	6⅞	7½	6¾
146½	86⅜	3.00†	du Pont de Nem	139½	136½	139	136½
132	125⅞	6	du Pont deb	130	130	130	130¼
115	104	5	Duquesne Lt pf	113½	113½	113½	113½
			—D—				
58¾	22¾	..	Deere & Co	51¾	51	51¼	51¼
28	19	1.10g	Deere & Co pf	27½	27	27½	27
21¼	19⅞	.50†	Diesel W G Co	19¾	19¾	19¾	19⅞
43½	23½	..	Del & Hudson	38½	37¼	37¾	36½
19⅛	11	..	Del Lack & W	16⅞	16½	16⅝	16¼
4¾	1½	..	Denver R G pf (h)	4¼	4¼	4¼	4⅜
41	26½	1½†	Diamond Match	39¼	39¼	39¼	39
43½	34⅛	2†	Dome Mines	41¾	41¾	41¾	41½
12⅜	6¾	..	Dominion Stores	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜
35	17½	.75b	Douglas A	34½	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝
17	6⅛	..	Dresser B	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	17
			—E—				
8	3¾	..	Eastern Roll Mill	7⅝	7½	7½	7½
172¼	110½	5†	Eastman Kodak	161¼	160¾	160¾	160½
30⅜	16⅝	1†	Eaton Mfg	27⅞	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝
8⅜	3¼	..	Eitingon Schild	7¼	7¼	7¼	7⅝
38⅜	19⅜	.30b	Elec Auto-Lite	34½	33	34	33
113½	107	7	Elec Auto-L pf	111⅛	111¼	111¼	111½
11⅞	3⅞	..	Elec Boat	11⅜	11⅛	11⅝	11
8⅜	5⅜	.24b	Elec & Mus Ind	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
7½	1⅜	..	Elec Pow & Lt	5½	5½	5½	5½
			—F—				
32	17	..	Fairbanks Morse	28¾	28½	28¾	28¼
142½	71½	3½g	Fairbanks M pf	139	139	139	140
21⅜	5⅜	..	Fed Lt & Trac	20½	20½	20½	19¾
85	48	6	Fed Lt&Tr pf	82¾	82¾	82¾	..
7½	3¼	.10b	Fed Motor Tr	7½	6⅝	7½	6⅞
2½	2	..	Fed Screw W	4	3¾	4	4
45	28½	1.20†	Fidelity Phe F In	44	44	44	44
114	106¼	6½	Filene's pf	110	110	110	..
18⅛	13⅞	.40	Firestone T&R	17⅝	17⅛	17½	17½
96⅞	84½	6	Firestn T&R pf A	96½	96	96½	96⅜
58⅞	44⅞	2½	First Nat Stores	48¾	48¼	48½	47⅝
			—G—				
5⅜	⅞	..	Gabriel Snub A	4⅛	3¾	4	3⅞
12	7	..	Gamewell	10¼	10¼	10¼	10½
10¾	5½	..	GenAm Inv	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10¼
43½	32⅜	1¾	Gen Am Trans	44½	44	44	43¾
22½	11⅜	.25b	Gen Asphalt	21	20¼	20½	20¼
13⅜	7⅜	.60	Gen Baking	12	12	12	11⅞
10⅜	5¼	..	Gen Bronze	9½	9	9¼	9¼
6⅜	2	..	Gen Cable	6	5¾	6	5¾
18½	4	..	Gen Cable A	16¼	16¼	16¼	16
76	19	..	Ge Cable pf	66	66	66	69
64¼	46½	4†	Gen Cigar	52¼	52¼	52¼	52¾
40⅜	20½	.80	Gen Electric	38⅝	37¾	38¼	37⅝
145½	127½	7	Gen Cigar pf	143¼	143¼	143½	..
37½	30	1.80	Gen Foods	33⅞	33¼	33⅞	33⅝
1½	¼	..	Gen Gas & E A	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
15½	8	..	Gen G & E cv pf	14	14	14	14
72½	59⅞	3	Gen Mills	68⅝	68½	68½	68¾
59⅜	26⅝	2†	Gen Motors	56⅜	55⅞	56¼	56
120	107⅛	5	Gen Mot pf	119	119	119	119
4⅜	2	..	Gen Out Ad	4¼	4	4⅜	3⅞
17¼	10	..	Gen Out Ad A	16½	16	16¼	15
109	93½	6	Gen Print Ink pf	107½	107½	107½	107½
			—H—				
8	4	..	Hall Printing	6⅞	6⅞	6¾	6¾
38	16	1	Harbison Walker	25¾	25⅛	25¾	25
120	90⅜	6	Harbison W pf	120	120	120	..
13⅞	5½	..	Hat Corp of Am	12½	12½	12½	13¼
111	81	6½	Hat Corp pf	110	110	110	111
6½	1⅜	..	Hayes Body	5¼	5¼	5⅛	5
141	127	8†	Helme G W	136	136	136	..
33½	11	1	Hercules Motors	31¼	30½	30⅜	30½
90	71	3†	Hercules Powder	86½	85¼	85¼	86½
128	122	7	Hercules Powd pf	126	126	126	..
118	104	4†	Hershey Choc pf	115	115	115	115
26	5¾	..	Holland Furnace	27½	24¾	26½	24¾
11	6½	.50	Hollanden	9	9	9	9¼
42	30⅞	2.50	Houdaille Her A	41½	41½	41½	41¾
30⅜	6½	1½	Houdaille Her B	28¼	27¾	28¼	27⅞
			—I—				
18¾	9½	..	Ill Central	19¾	18⅜	19¾	18½
28	15	..	Ill Central pf	23½	22	23½	23
57½	40	4	Ill Central LL	56	54	56	55
36⅜	23½	1.68	Indus Rayon	30⅜	30⅛	30¼	30⅛
121	60½	2	Ingersoll-Rand	116½	115¾	116	115
108	46¼	3†	Inland Steel	105	102⅞	105	103
8⅝	2½	..	Inspiration Cop	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	6⅝
23⅝	8⅝	..	Interboro R T (h)	17½	17½	17½	17⅜
3	1½	..	Intercon Rub	2⅜	2½	2½	2½
11⅝	4¼	..	Interlake Iron	10⅝	10½	10⅝	10⅝
5	2⅝	..	Int Agr Corp	3	3	3	3
42¾	26	..	Int Agr ppf	28½	28	28½	27
187	149¼	6†	Int Business M	179¾	179	179¾	181
7⅞	3⅝	.30	Int Carriers	7¾	7¼	7¾	7½
36⅞	22⅞	1	Int Cement	33¼	32½	33¼	32
			—J—				
67	49	3†	Jewel Tea	58¼	57¾	57¾	58½
90½	38½	2	Johns Manville	94	92¼	92½	93½
93	50	..	Jones & L'lin pf	91½	90	91	92
			—K—				
10	3¾	..	Kan C South	9¾	9½	9¾	9¾
15⅝	6¾	..	Kan C South pf	15⅝	14½	15⅝	14⅞
28	15¾	1.15b	Kayser (J) & Co	26	26	26	25⅞
31⅛	6	..	Kelser Hayes W A	29¾	29	29¾	29
28¼	3¼	..	Kelser Hayes W B	26	26	26	26¼
18¼	10¼	.50†	Kelvinator Corp	14½	14⅝	14¾	14⅝
29½	13¾	.80	*Kennecott Cop	28	27	28	27
			—L—				
9	5	..	Lane Bryant	8¼	8¼	8¼	..
28½	21⅝	2	Lambert Co	23⅞	23¾	23¾	23¾
13¼	8½	.50	Lee2Rubber	12⅜	11⅞	11⅞	12
17⅜	10⅝	..	Lehigh Port Cem	15¾	15	15¾	14⅜
17⅜	10½	1	Lehn & Fink	12¾	12¾	13¾	12½
3¼	1½	..	Lehigh Val Coal	3	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
15⅜	5½	..	Lehigh V Coal pf	15½	14⅜	15	14½
			—M—				
38½	16⅝	1	Mack Trucks	26½	24¾	25⅞	24¾
57¼	30½	2	Macy (RH) & Co	54⅜	53¼	53⅝	53½
37	18⅝	2	Magma Copper	35½	34	35	34
10	4	..	Manati Sug pf (h)	7½	6¾	7¼	6¾
20	13¼	..	Man Ely mg (h)	22⅜	22½	22⅜	22⅜
19¾	10	.60	Man Shirt	19¼	19	19½	18½
3	1	..	Maracaibo Oil	2¼	2¼	2¼	2⅛
9½	5¼	.40	Marine Mid	9¼	9	9¼	9⅛
1½	⅝	..	Market St Ry	1⅜	1	1⅜	..
5	2½	..	Market St Ry pf	4¾	4	4⅜	..
2¼	1	..	Market St Ry 2pf	2¼	2	2¼	..
2⅝	1	..	Loft Inc	2¼	2¼	2¼	2⅛
3¼	1¼	..	Long Bell Lum A	3	2⅞	2⅞	3
41⅞	23	2	Loose-Wiles Bisc	39	39	39	39½
26⅛	18½	1.30†	Lorillard	26	25¾	25⅞	25¾
1⅞	¾	..	Louisiana OR	1¼	1⅛	1¼	1⅛
14½	4⅜	..	Louisiana OR pf	13¼	12½	13¼	13
22¾	10⅝	1½	Louisville G&E A	21½	20½	20½	21½
60¾	24	2½b	Louisville & N	59¾	59	59½	57⅞
36⅝	12¾	..	Ludlum Steel	23¾	23¼	23½	23¼
57¾	35½	1.60	May Dept Stores	55	55	55	55½
20	8½	..	Maytag	15¾	15¾	15¾	..
103	84½	6	Maytag 1pf	102	101½	102	101½
35½	28	2	McCall Corp	34	33½	34	33½
14⅜	7¼	..	McCrory Sto (h)	14½	13½	14	13½
14	6½	..	McCrory G (h)	13¾	13½	13¾	13¼
10¼	5⅞	..	McKesson & R	9⅝	9½	9⅝	9⅝
16⅜	7¼	..	McGraw-Hill	16	15¼	16	15
43⅝	33¾	2	McIntyre Porcu	38¾	38	38¾	38¼
			—N—				
19½	11	1	Nash Motors	17	16½	16¾	16½
27½	14	..	Nash Chat StL	24	24	24	22½
4	4½	..	Nat Acme	23¾	12¾	23¾	12¼
11	6¾	..	Natl Avia Corp	10½	10¾	10¾	..
36⅝	22¼	1.60	Nat Biscuit	34½	33½	33¾	34
152½	141⅛	7	Nat Biscuit pf	151⅛	151	151	..
22	13½	.50	Nat Cash Reg	20½	20	20½	20
10¾	3¾	..	Market St Ry ppf	12¾	10	12	9⅝
14¼	6¾	..	Marshall Field	13⅝	13¼	13⅜	13½
33⅞	23¾	1.50	Mathieson Alkali	32	31½	31⅝	31¾
19⅞	12¾	1.30	Nat Dairy Prod	19½	19	19⅝	19
113¼	103	7	Nat Dist Prod pf A	109½	109½	109½	110¼
4⅜	1½	..	Nat Dept Stores (h)	3	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
34¾	17	..	Nat Dept S pf (h)	30½	30	30½	30
34½	23½	2	Nat'l Dist Pr	30¾	30½	30⅝	30
32½	21	2	Nat Enam & St	27½	27¼	27½	..
14⅜	4⅞	.60	Nat Pow & Lt	10	9⅞	10	10
1	½	..	Nat Rys Mex 1pf	¾	½	¾	⅝
83¾	40⅜	1†	Nat Steel	78¾	76½	77½	77¾
20½	9	..	Nat Supply	18	17½	18	17¾
77⅜	36	..	Nat Supply pf	69	69	69	68½
11¼	8¼	.60	Nat Tea	9½	9¾	9⅝	9⅞
12⅜	7½	.80	Nelsonas Co	11⅞	11¼	11⅜	11½
41⅜	21¼	1†‡	Nelsner Bros	37	37	37	37
8	3⅝	..	N O T & M (h)	10	10	10	8
9⅞	4¾	..	Newport Indus	8⅝	8½	8½	8¾
			—O—				
14⅛	9¼	.30b	Ohio Oil	11⅛	11	11	11
25¼	16⅛	..	Oliver2Farm Eq	22¾	22¾	22¾	21⅜
16¾	3½	..	Omnibus vtc	15	14¾	14¾	14½
107	75	8	Omnibus pf	107	107	107	107
23⅝	11½	.60	Otis Elevator	23	22	23	22
17⅝	4¼	..	Otis Steel	16	15⅜	15¾	15⅝
85¼	22¾	..	Otis Steel ppfp	80	80	80	80
124	80	4	Owens Ill Glass	122¾	121	121½	119¾
7	1½	..	Houston Oil vtc	6⅝	6⅜	6⅝	6⅝
58¼	43	3†	Howe Sound	55½	54½	54½	55
5½	2¾	..	Hudson & Man	4¼	4⅛	4	4⅛
17½	6¼	..	Hudson Motor	15¼	15	15¼	15½
3⅞	¾	..	Hupp Motors	2¾	2⅝	2¾	2¾
			—P—				
3¼	1	..	Pacific Coast	2¾	2½	2½	..
8	3½	..	Pacific Coast 1p

Business and Industry • **Electric Bond & Share Moves Swiftly to Meet Federal Suit** • Commerce and Finance

Austrian Finances Though Depressed Show Betterment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA—The financial situation of Austria, though still far from assured, is held here to be better than it was.

Important light upon the situation is afforded by a report for the third quarter of 1935 just issued by Rost Van Tonnigen, League of Nations representative in Vienna.

Good Holdings Rise

A rise has taken place in the gold and foreign exchange holdings of the National Bank by 107,000,000 schillings, since April last, making the coverage of circulating banknotes 30.5 per cent. There has been an upward movement of saving deposits by 8 per cent compared with the corresponding period of 1934.

Exports during the first eight months of 1935 were 19.6 per cent above those of 1933 and 2.9 per cent over those in the same period last year. Production reached a maximum in July last with 97,000,000 schillings worth, mainly due to increased iron and steel output. Foreign tourists increased about 40 per cent, while unemployment dropped 16 per cent below the total registered for 1934.

The Austrian Government's estimates for the first 10 months of 1935, the report goes on to say, point to an ordinary deficit of 63,000,000 schillings as against 80,000,000 in the same period of last year. This improvement is attributed to favorable receipts in May, June and July. Revenue since then is described as having "lost some of its buoyancy." Extraordinary expenditure amounted to 99,000,000 schillings, being 15,000,000 more than in 1934.

Debts May Increase

With reference to the future, the report points out that it has not been possible to attain complete equilibrium of expenditure and receipts in preparing the budget estimate for 1936.

The expected deficit has been brought down to 23,000,000 schillings by budgeting for increased revenue and transferring additional items to the extraordinary budget, cover for which is to be found by borrowing.

The total funded indebtedness of the state at the end of 1935, the report says, will probably show an increase of some 184,000,000 schillings during the year. The increase since 1930, it adds, is 1,225,900,000 schillings.

October Bank Debits Highest Since 1931

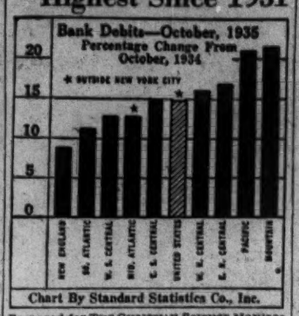

Chart By Standard Statistics Co., Inc.

Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SCORING a better than seasonal advance, the Standard Statistics Company index of bank debits (outside New York City) for October rose to 93, the highest of any similar period since 1931.

This represents an increase over October, 1934, of 14.8 per cent, and again for the ten months ended October 31 of 13.1 per cent.

Moley Asks Business And Politics to End Name-Calling Battle

NEW YORK, Nov. 27 (AP)—Raymond Moley, former ace brain truster, today called for a truce in the name-calling and mud-slinging battle between business and politics.

During this cessation of hostilities, Mr. Moley demanded a united front to forward a national home building campaign designed to provide shelter for the 93 per cent of the people whose family incomes in 1933 were less than $3000 a year.

He spoke before a meeting of the Association of Buying Offices, Inc., a national merchandising and research organization.

"It seems to me that 90 per cent of the thinking on each side has been given to the wholly unprofitable task of finding new names to call the other side and of digging up new charges to make against the other side," said Mr. Moley.

"I am sorry to reach the rather mournful conclusion that now in November, this mud-battle is not subsiding much. . . .

"I believe that the people of the United States are getting heartily sick and tired of the old argument. . . .

"I am speaking today in behalf of the average man. Let us stop throwing bricks at each other and get together and do something for him, for he is the fellow who is keeping both politics and business going in this country."

Crude Oil Output In United States Declines in Week

TULSA, Okla., Nov. 27 (AP)—Daily average crude oil production in the United States for the week ending Nov. 23 was 2,861,617 barrels, a decline of 11,137 barrels from the previous week, the Oil and Gas Journal reports.

Oklahoma led the way in reductions with 499,375 barrels, 14,875 less than the previous week, while Texas hiked its production 8464 barrels to 1,085,660. East Texas virtually was unchanged.

California production dropped 7000 barrels to 674,000; Kansas' output was down 475 barrels to 144,125, and Louisiana showed a decrease of 474 barrels to 160,316.

An increase of 1320 barrels sent Rocky Mountain output to 113,370 and a boost of 917 barrels gave the Eastern States, including Michigan, a total of 155,111.

Shippers to Fight Public Ownership Of the Railroads

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Nov. 27—Shippers who use the rails and highways have decided to make themselves an agency for opposing government ownership of railroads. They adopted plans for a voluntary speakers bureau to carry the campaign to the club platforms of the country, acting at the annual meeting of the National Industrial Traffic League here last week.

The members who made the recommendation belong to the school which thinks there is grave danger of state ownership. They differed somewhat from one of the principal speakers at their convention, Carl R. Gray, president of the Union Pacific System, who pictured the possibility as rather remote.

This committee declared that there are large blocs interested in turning over the railroad to the government, and that there is no organized opposition to them. What opposition there is, the report continued, comes largely from the railroads themselves, who are held to be "selfishly interested." The public, it adds, is quite ignorant about the whole matter. They think this public would listen willingly to the case of the transportation user.

"There are literally thousands of clubs and other organizations," the committee report pointed out, "that include as part of their programs speakers on current topics. Most of these organizations welcome the opportunity to invite before them speakers who are authorities on some particular subjects, and thus help to spread the speaker's views." The Traffic League is going to notify these clubs that it has speakers waiting for such invitations.

Officers elected by the league were Walter R. Scott, of Kansas City, Mo., president; William A. Moore, of New York City, vice-president, and Roy W. Campbell, of Chicago, treasurer. Upon the resignation of the present executive secretary, Edward F. Lacey was chosen for the post.

Financing Methods Undergoing Change Due to New Legislation

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 27—A number of interesting circumstances were involved in last week's $175,000,000 of bond offerings. While the important news was the volume of the offerings, the largest since the middle of July, and the favorable reception received from investors, several incidents deserve note. For example, the week's first offering, $40,000,000 of 4s of the Los Angeles Gas & Electric Corporation, was held up several hours on Monday morning because weather forced a plane down somewhere between California and Washington, bearing last-minute registration forms.

Another issue, $10,379,000 of Public Service Company of New Hampshire 3¼s, was sold by the borrower to the highest bidder among several investment banking groups, an unusual procedure. The $43,963,000 of Ohio Edison 4s of 1965 were described to the public in the second "newspaper prospectus" to be used under the new federal control. And an issue of $22,800,000 of the Department of Water and Power of the City of Los Angeles, though exempt as a municipal offering from the requirements of the Securities Act of 1933, was prepared and marketed in much the same way as is now required of a private corporation issue, including the new-style encyclopedic prospectus.

Use of Airplane

The airplane incident arose out of the new machinery of security offerings now required by law. It is customary for borrowers to file registration statements omitting certain final details of price, commission, etc., to be supplied at the last moment. These were sent from Los Angeles to the SEC at Washington on Saturday, being held that late for last-minute developments in the money market. The offering could not be released by Blyth & Company until the SEC wired approval of the final figures.

Although it is quite customary for municipal bonds to be sold to the highest bidder among banking syndicates this is not the usual practice for corporate offerings. As a result of long trial and error most corporations find it convenient to do business with the same banker each time. Occasionally there is some "shopping around" but no open requests to bid. New Hampshire Public Service, however, is compelled by New Hampshire law to ask for bids, which it received Monday, a syndicate headed by Halsey, Stuart getting the business. Thus during the week a private offering was marketed in part like a municipal, and a municipal, the Los Angeles Water and Power, like a private corporate offering.

30-Year Maturity Popular

Two of the week's utility offerings, Morgan Stanley's Ohio Edison and Blyth's California Water, followed a precedent quite general this year in carrying a 1965 maturity. A striking number of this year's utility offerings have carried the same 30-year maturity, including offerings of Duquesne Light, Edison Electric Illuminating, Cleveland Electric Illuminating, Commonwealth Edison, Consumers Power, and others to a total of at least $275,000,000. A theoretically typical utility offering this year would mature in 1965 or 1970, carry a coupon of 3½ or 4 per cent, be offered at slightly over 100, involve about $30,000,000 and be for refunding purposes.

All the week's offerings were sold out almost immediately. Two explanations are given in Wall Street. There has been a protracted lull in financing for several months, and a considerable backlog of demand has presumably been built up. Moreover bankers leaned over backward last week in holding down the prices of their offerings. A severe castigation for overpricing was administered to the investment banking fraternity at their annual convention at White Sulphur Springs last month by one of their own members, and with reason, for a substantial number of last summer's issues are now selling below the offering price.

Convertible Feature Favored

With the revival of stock-mindedness on the part of the public, it is considered likely here that a feature of convertibility into stock will be added to a good many issues in the near future. Relatively few of such issues have been brought out this year. In October Jesse Jones of the RFC suggested to the New York Central bankers that they fund their $60,000,000 of bank debt into bonds convertible into stock at 35. The stock was selling at about that price when the suggestion was made, and promptly backed away from it. The proposal was turned down as the management presumably did not wish to risk potential dilution of its equity with the 2,400,000 additional shares of stock into which $60,000,000 of bonds would convert.

Early in November Republic Steel brought out an issue of bonds convertible at $40 for the stock, which is now selling at about $20. Great Northern Railway's management now proposes to fund its $107,000,000 maturity of next summer with convertible bonds. At least four convertible offerings are slated for the current week—International Cement, Cleveland Tractor, Allis-Chalmers and Hiram Walker.

Common stock offerings are also beginning to appear in small lots, in line with the prediction made at White Sulphur Springs that debt refunding would soon be followed by financing through preferred stocks. Offerings of shares will be most likely to come from the rapidly reviving heavy industries.

Another current development consists in arrangements for the holders of called issues to have first call on the new refunding offerings. There have been a number of complaints this year from holders of called issues who through one circumstance or another were unable to obtain any of the new offerings. Last August the SEC's general counsel, Judge John J. Burns, stated publicly that the SEC was studying these complaints. The Philadelphia Suburban Water Company was the first to meet the complaint in connection with a $17,000,000 refunding issue. Similar prior rights are to be given present holders under the proposed Great Northern refunding plan.

SEC Starts Court Battle in Test To Stop Injunctions

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27—In a series of swift developments here last night and this morning the Government singled Electric Bond and Share Company out from among the utility holding companies opposing enforcement of the Wheeler-Rayburn Act and indicated its intention of taking the test through to the Supreme Court at the earliest possible moment for a final decision.

No sooner had Electric Bond and share learned that the burden of defending the holding company system against the encroachments of new economic theories would fall upon it alone than it began to clear its own decks for action. In what was recognized here as an extremely shrewd move, it promptly announced a reorganization of its corporate structure.

Forestalls Federal Action

All interlocking directorates are to be abolished, according to the company's announcement. E. B. & S. will become primarily an investment trust. A new corporation to be known as Ebasco Services, Inc., will be set up to take over all E. B. & S. service contracts. Presumably the operating companies will enjoy a greater degree of independence.

Thus E. B. & S. attempts to forestall the Government by instituting in its own fashion reform of practices which the holding company act was primarily designed to eliminate. It will go into court with clean hands and have better ground for the utility contention that abolition of the holding company system is not necessary to secure reform of admitted abuses.

The Government move against E. B. & S. was in the form of a suit filed in the Southern District Federal Court of New York. Simultaneously the Securities Exchange Commission repeated its efforts of last week to persuade all other holding companies to desist from active opposition to requirements of the act and abide the final decision in the E. B. & S. case. At the same time the commission strengthened its legal staff by naming Robert H. Jackson, assistant general counsel of the Treasury Department, to be a special assistant to its own general counsel.

Landslide of Suits

A landslide of injunction suits have been pouring into the courts, each holding company seeking on its own account to evade the necessity of registering under terms of the act on Dec. 1. The SEC announced several days ago that it would not institute criminal proceedings, that it would single out one or two of the major companies for civil suit and that there was no necessity of all holding companies contesting registration.

The individual companies claim, however, that the act is so drafted that a decision in favor of one company would not necessarily apply to others.

The commission's latest statement declares:

"Inasmuch as this suit will, it is believed, afford ample opportunity to bring the constitutionality of the act speedily before the courts for decision in an orderly and economical manner, the need for a multiplicity of injunction suits in order to effectuate that purpose seems unjustifiable; especially in that registration offers the means for the protection of investors without the sacrifice of any legal or constitutional rights."

Power Output Again Soars to New High

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 27 — The seventh new high record in eight weeks for electric power output is indicated in the report of the Edison Electric Institute that production of electricity by the electric light and power industry of the United States for the week ended Saturday was 1,953,119,000,000 kilowatt hours.

The new peaks began in the first week of October when the previous high figure of December, 1929, was passed. Last week's output was 14.5 per cent ahead of the same period of last year.

History-Making Flow of Gold To U. S. Forcing French Crisis

By Harold M. Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 27—With the huge engagements of gold made in Paris on Saturday and Monday for shipment to New York, the current movement which began on Sept. 9 has become the largest flow of gold to this country on record. It thereby becomes also the largest movement of gold, for a similar period of time, between any two countries or continents in all financial history. As of the close of business Monday, total engagements amounted to $705,000,000 to date. The largest previous movement was in January and February, 1934, just before and after the dollar was officially revalued at 1-35 ounce of gold. That movement totaled approximately $690,000,000, and then stopped. The present movement is still accelerating.

One more week of the current movement, and the monetary gold stocks of the United States will pass the long anticipated $10,000,000,000 mark. This figure, which averaged around $4,000,000,000 up through 1933, rose to $8,238,000,000 at the end of 1934, and to $9,203,000,000 at the end of August, 1935, just before the current gold movement started. As of Nov. 20 it was $9,804,000,000. With every fast ship now coming in to New York harbor carrying a heavy cargo of gold, another $200,000,000 will be added by the end of the month. Gold engagements last week alone were $90,000,000, and on Monday of this week another $33,000,000 was engaged in Paris.

Most Gold Now From Paris

Although the gold movement that started Sept. 8 has been uninterrupted it has radically changed character. The first two months' movements were in large part the reflection of dehoarding from London, plus war fears, and its sources were at first fairly well divided among London, Paris and Amsterdam. Since November, however, the bulk of the gold has come from Paris, and the cause has been domestic French politics.

The following figures show the daily engagements of gold in Paris for New York in the last 10 days ($35 per ounce).

Week beginning	Gold Engaged
Nov. 18	
Monday	$7,018,000
Tuesday	12,726,000
Wednesday	6,777,000
Thursday	17,214,000
Friday	15,674,000
Saturday	24,600,000
Nov. 25	
Monday	33,946,000

It is the accelerating nature of this gold flow, rather than its size, which is of significance. A drain of gold at last week's rate of about $84,000,000 could be sustained by the Bank of France for several months, for its latest statement, as of last Wednesday, still shows gold reserves of 69,000,000,000 francs, or approximately $4,650,000,000.

However, the seriousness of the situation is shown by the fact that the political difficulties of the Government are growing heavier, the discount on the future franc is widening, and the Banque has seen fit to go through the traditional motions of raising its rediscount rate three times in two weeks, from 3 to 6 per cent.

Budget Cause of Battle

The political source of the flight from the franc is the perilous prospect for Premier Laval's budget-balancing decrees. These must obtain the assent of the Chamber of Deputies, which commences its winter session on Thursday, the day of our Thanksgiving. These decrees cut salaries and government expenditures and raise taxes, and provide the absolute minimum of economy needed for budget-balancing. There will be a full-dress opening debate on these decrees on Thursday, with a large possibility that the Government may be defeated at the outset, and still larger possibilities of its defeat later on minor points.

The divided state of the French public mind is indicated in the parliamentary situation, for no party wishes to take responsibility for devaluation, against which there is a strong public opinion. On the other hand economy measures, such as alone can obviate devaluation, meet with almost insuperable opposition. Even in good times the French rarely balance their national budget. Civil servants and taxpayers object to the Laval proposals, but a huge class of rentiers, or holders of government bonds, are opposed to devaluation.

One guess here in New York is that franc devaluation will occur during some period of parliamentary confusion when no party is ostensibly in office and can be held responsible—a possibility somewhat similar to the closing of the banks and suspension of the gold standard here between the Republican and Democratic administrations.

The result of the uncertainty has been a sharp decline in French government bonds. The perpetual 3 per cent rentes, for example, have dipped below 73. Short-term money rates also have stiffened, increasing the Government's cost of deficit financing, in sharp contrast to the ease of the money market here.

French Capitalists Fearful

Apparently the flight from the franc has been, at least until this week, almost entirely the work of French capitalists. There are said to have been only small foreign balances in Paris to start with. Nor has the French public apparently taken fright. The purchase of gold bars from the Banque has been so far almost entirely limited to export purposes, in contrast to the domestic run for gold in this country in February, 1933, and reports of a pickup in over-the-counter business in gold coins have only come in the last few days.

With the franc below the lower gold point, purchases of francs for the purpose of exporting gold would normally keep it from declining very far, but at present these purchases are in danger of being insufficient for the simple reason that all available cargo space is taken. There are only a limited number of fast ships. As the gold cargo increases, insurance rates are increased, the higher rates applying to the last shipper obtaining space. These higher rates make it necessary for the franc to dip lower in order to induce buyers to purchase for conversion into gold, while shipment on slower boats has the same effect, due to the larger loss of interest in transit.

As a result, it is thought very likely here that both the American and the British official stabilization funds are coming to the aid of the franc with dollars and pounds, as they did last spring. Such support would slow down the export of gold, but not the loss by the Banque, as the funds would immediately convert the purchased francs into gold at the Banque, leaving it there under earmark.

See Sudden Revalorization

Speculation here as to what France will do if worst comes to worst inclines to the theory that there will be an overnight revalorization, as in the Belgian case last March. In 1931 Great Br[itain] went off the gold standard and has not revalued. In 1933 the United States went off the gold standard but revalued, within a year. Last March, Belgium went off the gold standard Saturday night and came back on again Monday morning at a 28 per cent lower gold value of the belga. Due to the politically powerful rentier interest in France it is not thought that such a large bite would be taken out of the franc as was taken out of the belga. It is felt that France might revalue as little as she could "get away with" internationally, say 15 per cent.

As to the broader significance of such a move, there are two opinions here. One is that French revaluation would be the climax and the end of the second period of post-war monetary disorder, and would prepare the way for a period of comparative stability in international exchange and gold movements. The other is that French revaluation would start off another era of competitive devaluation. The first of these opinions is probably the prevailing one.

Sympathy has been expressed here among conservative bankers with J. M. Keynes's suggestion that heavy international gold movements might be curtailed by artificially widening the gold points, making the central banks or Treasury's buying price for gold in each country much lower than the selling price. This would relieve the strain on banking authorities, and let international trade carry the burden of exchange fluctuations which central banks have heretofore tried to take care of.

The World's Business

What Are Excess Reserves?—Chairman Eccles's Assurance—Inflation Possibilities and Safeguards

By H. B. E.

UNDER the Federal Reserve Act all member banks of the System must keep with one of the 12 Reserve banks a certain cash reserve against their deposit liabilities. The ratio differs with different banks. It all depends upon location and size. Roughly, the average is 10 per cent of their demand deposits. "Excess reserves" are thus the amount held over and above the reserves segregated to back the demand deposits in the banks. They now amount to over $3,000,000,000. Equipped with the multiplier of 10, this amount could be made the basis for demand deposits amounting to the colossal sum of $30,000,000,000.

How, however, can these deposits be *created?*

How, then, can such deposits be *created?* Deposits are supposed to be reposed *with* banks. But the Government has been increasing bank deposits merely by selling bonds to the banks. Its action produces two items in the banks' accounts: on the asset side, an investment; on the liabilities side, a Government deposit. Individuals could do the same thing with their promises to pay, their equivalent of government bonds. *Deposits can thus be created by prior loans and investments.* This sounds so very odd (or did sound very odd till the Social Creditors popularized it) that, in order to make the point clear, I might quote from a standard authority on banking. H. D. Macleod, in his "Elements of Banking," says:

"When it is said that a great London joint stock bank has £25,000,000 of deposits, it is almost universally believed that it has £25,000,000 of actual money to lend out, as it is erroneously called. But these deposits are not cash at all; they are nothing but an enormous superstructure of credit."

One may appreciate how the $3,000,000,000 of excess reserves can be used to fill out demand deposits now that we have seen that these deposits are really credit or bank or check money. All that the banks have to do is to extend credit. In plain words, they must lend and invest money. The excess reserves would allow them to pyramid deposits along the route of new loans and new investments by 10 times. For deposits, you will recall, require only a 10 per cent cash reserve.

* * *

The problem of excess reserves begins to come into perspective. On the basis of $3,000,000,000 excess reserves the banks *without straining themselves* could increase demand deposits by $30,000,000,000. The present figure of demand deposits for all reporting member banks is $13,720,000,000. For the country's banks the amount is no more than $45,000,000,000. Thus a great boom could be generated as as soon as the business community begins to drink at this new fountain. The time, judging from New York's worry, seems to be nigh. The long-continued effort of both the Hoover and the Roosevelt administrations to make business bend its head into the trough of cheap and plentiful money, in other words, is said to be at hand.

This might, of course, mean *inflation.* The word has been explained so much that all sense seems to have gone out of it. "How," says Chairman Eccles, of the Federal Reserve Board, "can there be inflation when plants and men are idle. Inflation can come only when the means of payment (that is, money) in the hands of people willing to spend it increases at a faster rate than the output of goods." This is a variation of the classical definition which has been given many times in these columns. Chairman Eccles, it seems to me, is quite right. For the manifestation of inflation one must look at the cost of living, or the purchasing power of money. This has gone up less than 4 per cent this year. Inflation, consequently, is merely potential. One flation would show itself if this inflation. By government stimulators, the present stage is called reflation, a word that some wit has defined as inflation with your fingers crossed.

* * *

The Federal Reserve Board will surely do something to impede the flow of credit before anything like these excess reserves are converted into demand deposits. Another figure of speech is used to describe such impediments. It is called "putting on the brakes." Mr. Hoover's and Mr. Roosevelt's efforts have hitherto been concerned with stepping on the accelerator of a car that wouldn't function. The time for putting on the brakes, says Chairman Eccles, is not yet. He wishes to see much more use of idle credit by the business community. When the lending and the investing have reached a velocity beyond that of the output of goods, then he promises to take action.

Under the new banking law the Federal Reserve could reduce the excess reserves by the simple expedient of raising the member bank reserve requirements. Now the requirement is 10 per cent. The Board could raise it to 20 per cent. In that event the banks would have to transfer some of the excess reserves as backing for existing deposits and would find the stretching capacity of the remaining excess reserves considerably shrunk. Dr. Benjamin M. Anderson Jr., economist of the Chase National Bank, asks for such action now. "It would be a very serious matter," he warns, "if we came into a period of vigorous, active business and strong speculative temper on the part of the American people with anything like the present volume of excess reserves in the hands of the member banks." Chairman Eccles does not agree. Twelve months ago he said to me very confidently, "I can control inflation when the time comes."

* * *

Mr. Eccles has to share this job with a board which is shortly due for dissolution to give place to a new board. The appointment of this new board is a problem that, in my opinion, takes precedence in immediacy over the carrying out of Dr. Anderson's suggestion. The first whiff of inflation seems to be coming over the stock market. Not that stocks are being carried up with borrowed money. Figures show that, while stocks have *advanced* by 30 per cent since March, brokers' loans have *declined.* The advance, however, shows that *confidence* returning. So much money is available that the country requires a board composed, in the words of President Gay of the New York Stock Exchange, of "persons of wide business experience and unquestioned ability and integrity; strong, fearless, independent men" to do a restraining job which I have said before is more an art than a science. The great boom of the 20's got under way with excess reserves of only a fifth of the present total, namely, $600,000,000.

Ontario's 1935 Gold Output Above 1934

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Nov. 27 — That the production of gold in Ontario for the current year will be much greater than the output last year was the opinion expressed by the Hon. Paul Leduc, Ontario Minister of Mines, in a recent address here.

The increase in production is due largely to properties in the Red Lake and Patricia districts, and the latest find in the Sachigo district he believes very promising.

Ontario's 36 producing gold mines established a new all-time high monthly record for October with output, gold and silver, valued at $6,702,129, according to the report from the Department of Mines, as compared with $6,187,556 in September and $5,877,396 in October, 1934.

The Porcupine camp took the lead, according to the report, with output valued at $2,971,659, while output at Kirkland Lake was $2,876,141. Northwestern Ontario $691,144 and Matachewan $163,185.

Important Ruling By Exchange Commission

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27 (AP)—For the time being the Securities Commission will not require reports by holding company officials of their stock market activities.

The Commission said today this requirement of the Holding Company Act would be postponed pending the preparation of reporting forms. Officials of all corporations, including utilities, already are required to report stock market transactions under the Securities Exchange Act. The utility forms may require somewhat more detailed information.

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Roosevelt Gives Holiday Program The Right-of-Way

WARM SPRINGS, Ga., Nov. 27 (AP) —President Roosevelt, giving Thanksgiving holiday plans temporary right-of-way over consideration of the 1936 federal budget, welcomed today the prospect of a reunion with Mrs. Roosevelt and their eldest son.

Mrs. Roosevelt and her son James planned to arrive from Washington late in the day by plane to join the President in a private luncheon at the "Little White House" tomorrow and at a turkey dinner at the Warm Springs Foundation tomorrow night.

With the emergency expenditures still to be taken up, Mr. Roosevelt announced paring of $400,000,000 so far from the estimates of government department costs for next year.

He had no comment on the forecast of Chairman Buchanan of the House Appropriations Committee that the national deficit would be cut to $500,000,000 in 1936.

Immediate business ahead is the preparation of an address for a Georgia "homecoming" celebration in Atlanta Friday. The subject was not announced, but it was indicated the President will speak about 20 minutes.

Thirteen children were chosen by lot at the Warm Springs Foundation to sit with Mr. Roosevelt at the Thanksgiving dinner. Their names were withheld.

The President drove his 1931 model auto to the foundation last night to witness the annual play given by the children, organized as "The Polipolition Opera Company."

For an hour and a half he sat with patients and parents in the crowded community theater watching the presentation, "The Old Maid's Dilemma."

Roosevelt Pays Tribute To Alabama Democracy

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Nov. 27 (AP) —Gov. Bibb Graves today relayed the "appreciation" of President Roosevelt to the Alabama Democratic executive committee for its action endorsing his administration and recommending his renomination "to the Democrats of Alabama."

The committee elected Governor Graves, U. S. Senators Black and Bankhead and John D. McQueen, its chairman, as uninstructed delegates-at-large for the 1936 Democratic National Convention.

"I need hardly tell you," Mr. Roosevelt wrote, "that I am delighted with the committee's choice of delegates."

The committee left the election of 36 delegates, with one-half vote each, to the people, and gave the four elected delegates-at-large a full vote each.

Alabama, whose electorate in 1932 sent 24 Roosevelt-pledged votes to Chicago, next year will be entitled to only 22, due to a revision following the loss of one congressional seat.

Oxen Aid Roosevelt Fete

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 27 (AP)—Three Fayette County farmers drove a yoke of oxen to town today behind an escort of police, bearing a bale of cotton to contribute to the cost of the Friday Roosevelt homecoming celebration. The farmers made something of a record for ox cart travel, leaving Fayetteville, 28 miles away, yesterday and arriving here early today.

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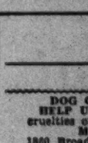

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N. Y. C., 110 W. 90th St.—Large front studio, twin beds, kitchen privileges; reasonable, good transportation. WEBBER.

Rooms (all with bath) $1.50 and up
Double $2.50, $3.00 and $3.50
Special weekly rates Newly renovated
HOTEL HUNTINGTON
307 Huntington Ave., Boston, Mass.
OPPOSITE Y. M. C. A.
BRADFORD KENDRICK, Manager

WASHINGTON, D. C., 1314 Park Road N. W.—Housekeeping room, meals optional, garage; permanent, transient. Col. 0632.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Young man desires electrical or radio position; retail radio experience 18 years; own store 10 years; will call evenings for interview. Write JOE BROTHERS, 2033 76th Street.

CHAUFFEUR, 25 years' experience, wishes position; best of references; single; go anywhere. JOHN H. MEYER, Marshfield Hills, Mass. Tel. 84-12.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

DESIRE stenographic, typist, P. B. X. operator, or clerical position. Tel. Kenmore 8320, or write Box A-6, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

EDUCATED woman wishes position, housekeeper or companion; anywhere; can drive. Write X-63, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

LADY'S attendant, good sewer, day, permanent; willing to travel. Write Box S-44, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

PITTSBURGH, PA. — Accountant-bookkeeper desires position; 13 years in charge of accounting department of corporation; tax reports. Box A-14, 712 Fulton Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

SECRETARY—Seven years' experience, capable organizing, taking charge, handling own correspondence, all details. MARGARET RAFFETTO, Atwater 9-1090 (N. Y. C.).

YOUNG woman wants position as companion to lady, preferably Christian Scientist; knows shorthand, typing; will do housework; good references; will travel. Box 158, Hyannis, Mass.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

ALEXANDER GUNN
PIANO INSTRUCTION
Beginners and Advanced Pupils
Experienced Accompanist
1 Sheridan Sq., N. Y. C. Tel. Chelsea 2-4857

EXPERIENCED teacher offers instruction in English, correct speaking and intelligent reading, phonetics. Monument 2-3595 (N. Y. C.).

TRUCKING

Est. — E. F. CALDWELL — 1885
Semi-weekly trips to N. Y., Phila., Wash., N. H., Me. Tel. Somerset 0078—0034-W. 11 Dana St., Somerville, Mass.

TYPEWRITERS

TYPEWRITERS Bought, Sold and Rented. Repairing
Arcade Typewriter, 89 Boylston St., Boston

TYPEWRITERS—All makes sold, rented and repaired. HUDSON TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 99 Montgomery St. Jersey City Berg. 4-8333.

FOR SALE—Remington Portable Typewriter, cost $55, sell for $20; slightly used. HALPER'S, 181 Mass. Ave., Boston.

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One Norway St. Tel. Commonwealth 4330
500 Fifth Ave. Tel. Lackawanna 4-5600
CHICAGO
333 No. Michigan Ave. Tel. Randolph 7641
DETROIT
3-101 Gen'l Motors Bldg. Tel. Madison 3610
ST. LOUIS
1975 Railway Exch. Bldg. Tel. CHestnut 5173
KANSAS CITY
405 Nat'l Fid. Life Bldg. Tel. Victor 3702-3
SAN FRANCISCO
625 Market St. Tel. Sutter 7240
LOS ANGELES
210 West Seventh St. Tel. TRinity 2004
SEATTLE
824 Skinner Building Tel. MAin 3904
MIAMI
1229 Ingraham Building Tel. 3-2445
LONDON
1 and 2 Adelphi Ter. Tel. Temple Bar 1364
PARIS
56 Faubourg St. Honoré Tel. Anjou 20-67
GENEVA
16 rue du Mont Blanc Tel. 28.445
Also by Local Advertising Representatives in many cities throughout the United States.

NEW JERSEY

ATLANTIC CITY

KAUFMAN & WEINER
The Square Deal Store
Hardware and Housefurnishings
1007 ATLANTIC AVENUE
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
PAINTS and VARNISHES
PLUMBING SUPPLIES

COLLINGSWOOD

PHILADELPHIA FRUIT MARKET
FRUITS—VEGETABLES—MEATS
GROCERIES AND SEA FOOD
HADDON AND FRAZER AVENUES
Phone Collingswood 2000

EAST ORANGE

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
356 ELMWOOD AVENUE
Orange 4-5663 9 to 11 daily
Look for New Jersey display advertising in the news section.

HENRY M. LESHER
Real Estate—Insurance
PROPERTY MANAGEMENT
Member, Board of Realtors of the Oranges and Maplewood
Charter Member, Institute of Real Estate Management
142 Eaton Place at Grove St Station
Orange 3-4276 Res. Or. 5-7807

$5 ENNA JETTICK $6
Shoes for Women
Sold exclusively in East Orange by
ENNA JETTICK SHOES
A Full Line of Children's Shoes
Sizes 1-6, $2.45—$3.45.
534 MAIN STREET

ACME-CENTRAL UPHOLSTERY CO.
INTERIOR DECORATORS
CUSTOM-BUILT UPHOLSTERY
Slip Covers and Draperies made to order.
Furniture Repairing
405 MAIN STREET OR. 5-3270

Lantz Beauty Service
All Operations, 35c
Given in a quiet, pleasant atmosphere.
200 Springdale Ave., nr. No. Grove St.
ORANGE 5-0867

FUNERAL RESIDENCE
Modest, Home-like Atmosphere
BERT HECKETT
68 Harrison Street Orange 5-6666

KLAD-EZEE Self Help GARMENTS
Snowsuits, Pajamas, Sweaters, Pants, Shirts
Economy - Service - Style
Colden Knit Togs, Colden Tailored Underwear, Glove Silk, well Reinforced
ELLA MAY FRAZER
35 SHEPARD AVENUE OR. 5-4775

ELIZABETH

Telephone ELIZABETH 3-5877
The Henry Cook Printshop
Printing and Service
Since 1863
1160 Elizabeth Avenue Elizabeth, N. J.

For QUALITY LAUNDRY SERVICE
PHONE EL 2-7205
Leonard Laundry Co. Inc.
14 BUTLER STREET ELIZABETH, N. J.

NEW JERSEY

ELIZABETH (Continued)

ORGEL'S Inc.
Quality Coal and Service
KOPPERS COKE
PHONE EL 2-3210
76 Sterling Place, Elizabeth, N. J.

ENGLEWOOD

ART FLOWER SHOP, Inc.
Phone 3-4884-5
8 No. Dean St., Englewood, N. J.

EDITH KERR
Untrimmed Tailored Coats of Stroock's —Palatia, DeCarlo, Worumbo Fabrics $29.95
Open Saturday Evenings

HACKENSACK

Aylward's
Nuts and Candy
254 MAIN STREET

Willner's
Corset and Glove Store
"Expert consultation and fittings for every type of figure. Lingerie
171 Main Street HACKENSACK
3 East Palisade Avenue ENGLEWOOD

HADDONFIELD

H. P. DREYER Inc.
140 Kings Highway East.
Plumbing—Heating—Roofing
Warm air conditioning systems
Bell Phone 51 IRVING CHEW, Registered

JERSEY CITY

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19 Winfield Avenue
Telephone Bergen 3-2043-J
Look for Jersey City display advertisements in the news section

Holste-Platte Co., Inc.
COAL
ANTHRACITE and BITUMINOUS
Also Koppers Seaboard Coke
370-390 Mercer St. Tel. Bergen 3-2426

The GRACE SHOPPE
Freda Malz, prop.
Properly Fitted Foundations
Hosiery—Lingerie—Gloves
910 Bergen Avenue Tel. Jo. Sq. 2-2958
Near Journal Square

LA MODE CORSET SHOP
GRADUATE CORSETIERES
Phone Webster 4-4989
341 CENTRAL AVE., Jersey City N. J.

DR. H. H. WEST
OPTOMETRIST
93 MONTICELLO AVENUE
DELAWARE 3-5947
Visit Our New Modern Optical Office

MAPLEWOOD

A. C. BLANKEN
Sherwin-Williams
Paints and Varnishes
Builders' Hardware
We Deliver
1988 Springfield Avenue Maplewood
SO. 2-1259

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MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call Montclair 2-1280, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained, from 9 A. M. to 10 A. M., from Monday to Friday, inclusive.

Stanley M. Crowell Co.
GUILD OPTICIANS
26 So. Park St., Montclair, N. J.
Near Church Street

RADIO SERVICE
Prompt Attention and Reasonable Prices
HANSEN SALES, Inc.
370 Bloomfield Avenue
Phone Montclair 2-4048

Moore's Hardware Store, Inc.
223 GLENRIDGE AVE., MONTCLAIR, N. J.
ROASTERS!!
PUDDING MOULDS!! PIE PLATES!!
Look Ahead to THANKSGIVING!
Phones: Mtc. 2-3210; Mtc. 2-3211

77 ORANGE ROAD TEA ROOM
Dinners—Luncheons
Bridge Parties a Specialty
Near Christian Science church
Montclair, N. J. Tel. 2-9642

Bogart and Hansen
INCORPORATED
Electrical Contractors and Dealers
568 Bloomfield Ave., Montclair, N. J.
Telephone 2-6870—2-6871

Freytag and Anderson Florists
INC
4 and 6 So. Park St., Montclair, N. J.
Phone Montclair 2-2921—2922

NEW JERSEY

MONTCLAIR (Continued)

BURNER'S
Gifts—Books—Cards
629 Valley Road
Upper Montclair, N. J.

ORANGE

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
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Telephone Orange 3-1508
336 Dodd Street, East Orange, N. J.
Look for New Jersey display advertising in the news section.

ENGELS
INCORPORATED
DEPARTMENT STORE
(Since 1908)
239-241 MAIN ST., ORANGE, N. J.

ORange 3-0880
ABBOTT-HOGAN
Cleaners and Dyers
575 SCOTLAND ROAD

$5.00 ENNA JETTICK $6.00 "You need no longer be told that you have an expensive foot."
Shoes for Women
Sold Exclusively in Orange by
B. Grossman & Co.
235 MAIN STREET
Exceptional Value in Ringless Hosiery

SOUTH ORANGE

Painter and Decorator
J. SCHNEIDER
226 Waverly Place SO. 2-2260

PLAINFIELD

"Bank by the Clock"
The STATE TRUST Company
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
An Institution
Offering Complete Banking Facilities
Phone 6-5300

Direct from our own farm at Lebanon
BLOSSOM-HILL-FARMS
MILK
New Address 265 East 5th St. Opp. City Hall PLAINFIELD
Phone Plfd. 6-8562

You needn't leave Plainfield
ROSENBAUM'S has it.

TAYLOR'S
Jeweler and Optician
You will find attractive gifts moderately priced for Christmas.
115 PARK AVENUE Tel. Plfd. 6-0826

TEPPERS'
"A Safe Place to Shop"
PLAINFIELD N. J.

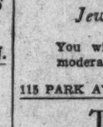
SWAIN'S ART STORE
317 W. FRONT STREET
offer you now, as since 1868, EXPERT SERVICE in Picture Framing
Regilding and Restoring of Paintings and Prints
TEL. PLFD. 6-1707

RIDGEWOOD

BELANUS COAL CO.
Black Stork Coal
More Heat—Less Ash
KOPPERS COKE—FUEL OIL
11 Prospect Street
TEL. RIDGEWOOD 6-5040

Make this store your headquarters for
TOYS and GIFTS
RIDGEWOOD HARDWARE Co.
INCORPORATED
"THE BIG STORE"
9-13 EAST RIDGEWOOD AVENUE
TEL. R. 6-0106—R. 6-0107

RUTHERFORD



Rose & Alfred
New York Hair Stylists
PERMANENT WAVES
EUGENE and DUART
Soft and lustrous waves preserving the natural oils and vitality of your hair.
Open Till 9 P. M. 126 Park Ave.
Tues. and Fri. Phone Rut. 2-4891

Werner 5 Sylvan Street Rut. 2-1178
If you are going to give him shirts, select them at this grandest array of patterns ever assembled in a shirt sale. Whites also non-wilt collars. Until December 15.
3 for $3.00.....Our $1.55 quality
3 for $4.95. Arrow and Van Heusen
$2.00 and $3.00 grade

SPRING LAKE

PEGGY STRAND
CITRUS FRUIT PRODUCTS
Chocolate Covered Kumquats.....$1.25 lb.
Chocolate Covered Orange Peel....$1.50 lb.
Kumquat Preserves—16 oz. 60c, 8 oz. 35c
OAK TREE INN
Corner 5th and Morris Avenues
SPRING LAKE, N. J.

WESTFIELD

GARWOOD COAL CO. Inc.
Geo. M. Steuernagel M. W. Sargent
FUEL SERVICE
Yard and Office—
517 NORTH AVE., GARWOOD, N. J.
Phone: Westfield 2-2102

NEW JERSEY

WESTFIELD (Continued)

RED CROSS SHOES
NEE DELL SHOE
148 EAST BROAD STREET

BENEDICTS DAIRY
COUNTRY-BOTTLED
MILK AND CREAM
Deliveries — Plainfield, North Plainfield, Fanwood, Scotch Plains, Westfield, Garwood, Cranford.
1363 East 7th St., Plainfield Phone 6-5617

Battery Service
"INGRAM"
Westfield Super Service
TEXACO PRODUCTS
226 North Ave. Phone Westfield 2-1166

SIEVERS BAKERY
117 EAST BROAD STREET
Order Your Fruit Cake Now for the Holiday Season
A Full Assortment of All Kinds of BREAD, CAKES, COOKIES, PIES and NUTS

PENNSYLVANIA

ALLENTOWN

"Say it with Flowers and Say it with Ours"
NEW YORK FLORAL COMPANY
Artistic Decorations for All Occasions
Most Beautifully Executed
Phone 9685
906-912 Hamilton St., Allentown, Pa.
Delivery made anywhere

M. C. Rocke
SHOES
—Rest Busy Feet
WETHERHOLD & METZGER
The Store of Famous Shoes
710 HAMILTON ST. ALLENTOWN PA.

CHARLES C. VOGT
Jewelers Over a Quarter of a Century
826 HAMILTON ST., ALLENTOWN, PA.
JEWELERS
Christmas Gifts of the Kind of Jewelry You Like

H. LEH & CO.
DEPARTMENT STORE
ALLENTOWN, PA.
Fashion and Quality at Thrift Prices

REBER-KORN CO.
ALLENTOWN, PA.
Modernize Your Heating System
DELCO OIL BURNERS

Hess Brothers
Allentown, Pa.
"One of Pennsylvania's Good Stores"

BETHLEHEM

KIMBALL Piano at New Low Price

Besides the Kimball we represent exclusively in Bethlehem and in Northampton County, the STEINWAY and CHICKERING and other world famous pianos.
GOODENOUGH'S
534 Main St. Tel. 812

ERIE

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call 71-413, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained daily from 9 to 10:30 a. m.
827 WEST 10TH STREET
Look for Pennsylvania display advertising in the news section.

Trask, Prescott & Richardson Co.
DEPARTMENT STORE, ERIE, PA.
All Christmas, Wedding and Birthday Gifts given special wrapping

HARRISBURG

Always Reliable
DOUTRICHS
CLOTHES

REGAL LEATHER GOODS SHOP
110 NORTH SECOND STREET
Opposite the Former Regal Location
Umbrellas, Trunks and Leather Goods
PHONE 3-0361

MAIN LINE—Ardmore

HARVEY P. LAMBIRTH
All Kinds of
INSURANCE
311 Walnut St., Philadelphia Lombard 6360
232 Sanford Road, Upper Darby, Pa.
Boulevard 2324

McINTYRE'S
19-27 East Lancaster Ave., Ardmore, Pa.
McIntyre's Butter Creams.....$0.60
McIntyre's Choc. and Bon Bons.....75
McIntyre's Choc. and Vanilla Ice Cream, per quart.....1.00
Pastry, Groceries and Provisions
Dining Room open from 12 noon until 2:30
Visit our new branch at Overbrook
2125 N. 63RD STREET

PENNSYLVANIA

PHILADELPHIA

A new convenience for shoppers, commuters and suburban dwellers.
Suburban Tea Room
47 and 49 North 17th Street
Just north of Pennsylvania Suburban Sta.
WHOLESOME HOME COOKING
Attentive, Polite and Clean Service
Fresh Eggs, Creamery Butter, Green Vegetables
8 A. M. to 3 P. M.

NOW IS THE TIME to get your WINTER PERMANENT
Rudemar Cosmetic Service and Care of the Scalp.
"Loveliness Attracts"
MRS. LILLIAN McCLAIN
Phone Ger. 5174
6406 Germantown Avenue
Philadelphia

FRANK C. FORDERER
REAL ESTATE INSURANCE
2729 N. Front Street
Reg. 0844 Philadelphia East 9258

THE ARNO BEAUTY SALON

A. SCHWARZ, Prop.
209 W. CHELTEN AVE.
PHILADELPHIA
Your Individualism Is Our Objective
Open Wed. and Fri. Eves. Phone Ger. 5812

C. W. VAN HORN
Funeral Director
2312 N. BROAD STREET
PHILADELPHIA
Mrs. Van Horn Rad. 2054

THE HARPER METHOD SHOP

Isabel E. Rosenfeldt
PERMANENT WAVING
Scientific Beauty Culture
5609 Germantown Avenue
(Over Woolworth's)
Ger. 9780
Philadelphia, Pa.

When in Town, Stop at JULIA MILLER'S BEAUTY SHOPPE
(formerly of Hamaker's)
HOT OIL SHAMPOO and FINGER WAVE $1
Permanents, $5-$7.50
1416 Real Estate Trust Bldg. (Opp. Wanamaker's Men's Store) PHILADELPHIA
Kingsley 9056—Hours 9 A. M. to 7 P. M.

PITTSBURGH

KUHN-RENSHAW, Inc.
Finest Groceries, Meats, Fruits and Vegetables
Broad Street and Sheridan Avenue
Phone Hiland 3000

Christmas Cards
Engraved Cards, Personal Cards
2c to 50c
"Special Service"
MRS. RAINS
will come to your home by appointment.
Telephone Lehigh 4079-J

BELLEVUE MARKET
"No farther away than your telephone"
Lincoln at Sprague Bellevue, Pa.
LINDEN 6100
We carry products nationally advertised in The Christian Science Monitor.

READING

Nunn-Bush
Ankle fashioned Oxfords...FOR MEN
$6.95 to $11.00
NUNN-BUSH SHOE STORE
EMBASSY THEATRE BLDG., 749 Penn St.

Wilbur Coon Shoes
are handled exclusively in Reading at Pomeroy's, where the styles and assortments are always most complete.
POMEROY'S

CRYSTAL
Restaurant and Pastry Shop
537-545 PENN STREET
For 24 years Reading's most famous place to eat.

RICHARDS TOY CORNER
Shop early to insure a good selection
Front and Buttonwood Sts.
E. S. KERPER M. A. MOSSER

GLENSIDE COAL COMPANY
CLEANER COAL
Dial 34761 1114 Allegheny Ave.

SAYLOR'S
Kindly Leave Your
Orders For Your Christmas Turkey, Chicken, Duck, etc. All fowl dressed ready for the pan.
FOURTH and PENN STS. Phone 6253

FINER APPAREL
GIFTS
for Men, Women and Boys.
"Always Reliable"
CROLL & KECK
632 PENN ST., READING, PA.

LUGGAGE UMBRELLAS
GUTH'S
For fine luggage and leather goods at popular prices
533 PENN ST. READING, PA.

I. J. LEIBY
CARBURETORS
IGNITION MOTOR REPAIRS
Scientific Motor Tune-Up
CAR HEATERS—TIRES—BATTERIES
400 N. 10th Street Phone 33044

St. Lawrence Electrovure MILK
BEST because it's ELECTROPURE
Phone 8241

PENNSYLVANIA

SCRANTON

ROSWELL PHILLIPS
Fire Insurance with Service
1923 NORTH MAIN AVENUE
and
806-7 BROOKS BUILDING

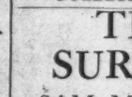
MOFFITT'S
GOODYEAR SHOE REPAIR COMPANY
CITY CLEANERS

Whittemore's
Oil Paste Shoe Polish
140 North Washington, Scranton
4 William St., Pittston

SAUL RUBINOW
334 Adams Avenue
Phone 8553
PRINTING

SEWICKLEY

SEWICKLEY MARKET
Tel. Sewickley 1227
CORAOPOLIS MARKET
Tel. Coraopolis 666



POULTRY
for the Holidays
CAMPNEY'S GROCERY
ESTABLISHED 1874
"The Market for Good Things to Eat"
425 Beaver St. Tel. Sewickley 1404-03

Beardsley's Shredded Codfish
Japan Canned Crab Meat
ANDERSON AUTOMOBILE CO.
Buick
EVEREADY PRESTONE
AEROTYPE
Esso
BROAD STREET
Tel. Sewickley 461

SWARTHMORE

Cleaning and Pressing
PECKERMAN
Tailor and Furrier
5 SO. CHESTER RD. Phone 1737

REAL ESTATE
BAIR
INSURANCE BROKER
Today's Prices Are Low—
Values High
Robert T. Bair
211 CORNELL AVE.

Juvenile Books
for the Boy or Girl
Age 5-15
50c and $1
MICHAEL'S
COLLEGE PHARMACY

TREE SURGERY
SAM. MOSTELLER
Phone 1568

Automatic Heating
Plumbing — Heating
Roofing
WALTER H. LUFF
Phone 1629

ELECTRICIAN
WAYNE MOSTELLER
Moved to
University Avenue Phone 1568

Jeweler
S. CARLIN
A Small Deposit Will Hold Until Christmas
25% can be saved above city prices.
5 SO. CHESTER ROAD

UPPER DARBY

Shoe Repairing Service
GERBER'S
7019 Garrett Rd. Boulevard 197
Shoes Repaired, "Eased" or Dyed
Make Your Selection NOW! Our Convenient "Lay-Away" Plan Is an Incentive to Early Choosing.
CHRISTMAS STOCKS
Are Now Complete
JONAS TOY & STATIONERY SHOP
7028 W. Garrett Rd. Open Evenings

HELEN'S BEAUTY SHOP
Established 9 Years
Latest improved methods including ZOTOS heaterless
Permanent Waving
Ladies' and Children's Hair Cutting by male expert.
All licensed operators.
Room

WE CAN better help another by fanning a glimmer of goodness than by censuring his faults.—ELIZABETH GIBSON.

Daily Features

HE IN whom the love of truth predominates will keep himself aloof from all moorings.—EMERSON.

Worth Knowing

"LITTLE THINGS PAY" THE METAL CAP FOR BOTTLES, THE PEG GOLF TEE, AND THE COLLAR BUTTON WITH A TURN-DOWN CLIP, HAVE EARNED APPROXIMATELY $3,000,000 EACH FOR THE INVENTORS.

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Mr. Scroggins

Reported for The Christian Science Monitor by George L. Moore

'Hooray for Mrs. S.!'

MR. and Mrs. Scroggins, Fib, Florrie, Nephew Osmun, and three Squiffletrees made up quite a procession of Boston Commoners as they turned from the path and headed for Ulmus Americana (American elm), the home of the Scrogginses. There was considerable politeness shown when they reached the base of the tree.

"You first!" said Mr. Scroggins to his wife.

"Yes, indeed!" said Osmun.

Florrie and Fib were polite enough, but instead of becoming

DRAWN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Surprise for Mrs. Scroggins.

mixed into the question of who should start first for the Scroggins piazza, they flew and were there ahead of everyone. The others arrived at length.

"Won't you all come in?" said Mrs. Scroggins cordially. Florrie winked and winked. Strangely enough, Mr. Scroggins also winked, as did Nephew Osmun and two of the three Squiffletrees. The third couldn't wink—and so didn't. None of the winking was winked at Mrs. Scroggins, but at one another. Evidently some sort of secret was known by all except her.

"No, we'll be running along," said the oldest Squiffletree. The other two said the same thing. Fib and Florrie said good-by, and flew off. Nephew Osmun stayed for a last series of winks for his uncle alone. "See you tonight," he said to Scroggins.

The venerable squirrel and his wife put away the empty Thanksgiving baskets in which the annual Thanksgiving gifts of Mrs. Scroggins just had been delivered.

"The things in your baskets were nicer than ever this year," said Mr. Scroggins.

She thanked him; then they did small chores, talked, and laughed. As the time passed the night came on.

"Ho, hum!" said Mr. Scroggins.

Mrs. Scroggins looked at him queerly. "Ho, hum!" was hardly his usual remark.

The door creaked. Mrs. Scroggins looked at it sharply. It opened, slowly, then faster, until it was wide open. A perfect torrent of noises came in. Mrs. Scroggins ran to the door. Mr. Scroggins climbed to the top of the table and waved his arms.

"Surprise!" shrieked Fib. "Surprise! Surprise! Surprise!" cried everyone else. There were more Commoners than ever before had tried to get into the Scroggins home at the same time—squirrels, pigeons, sparrows, even Madame Canary. Mr. Squiffletree stepped close to Mrs. Scroggins.

"This," he said, "is a Surprise Party for you."

(Florrie murmured to herself that the biggest surprise was that Squiffletree should remember it was a surprise for Mrs. Scroggins.) Squiffletree signaled to his family, and they came forward, bearing a great basket tied with ribbons of blue, pink, and white. Osmun came in with a parcel. Others tumbled presents at Mrs. Scroggins' feet. She gasped and stared and smiled and then stared and gasped.

"Dear! dear!" she said. "I never can thank you—"

"You don't have to," said Fib.

Scroggins on the table waved his arms violently. No one noticed him. "Hooray for Mrs. S.!" he shouted. Everyone was having such a good time no one even heard him shout.

All in all, it was a wonderful party, the first time in history that the Commoners had been able to keep a surprise party a surprise.

A Fresh Start

FINISH each day and be done with it. You have done what you could. Some blunders and absurdities no doubt crept in; forget them as soon as you can. Tomorrow is a new day; begin it well and serenely, and with too high a spirit to be cumbered with your old nonsense.—*R. W. Emerson.*

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

"Blessed" in Deut. 28:3-6 (E. A. H.)—In each instance in these verses, "blessed" may be construed as a participial adjective, and it is pronounced preferably as two syllables.

Ibid. (C. S. C.)—The correspondent writes:

Please give the pronunciation of the word that *ibid.* stands for.

In reading an article in which *ibid.* stands, should one refer back to the source of the quotation? For example, in reading aloud the religious article in the Monitor, when *ibid.* is used in referring to Science and Health, should one say, "Science and Health," or pronounce *ibid.* or the word it abbreviates?

Ibid., which may be pronounced *ib'-id* (each *i* short) is an abbreviation of the Latin *ibidem*, *ih-bi'-dem* (first *i* short, second long, *e* short), which means "in the same place." The abbreviation is used in printed matter to refer to the book, or other work, last mentioned. Both the full word and the abbreviation should be italicized.

In oral reading of passages containing *ibidem* or *ibid.*, especially in ordinary circumstances, it would seem wise to repeat the title of the book. This opinion is based on the fact that many people might otherwise be confused. Closely succeeding uses of *ibid.* might be read as "same book" or "same."

If the speaker were reading before a group of literati, and there were a number of quotations cited from the same work, *ibid.* might well be read *ih-bi'-dem*. Note, by way of comparison, that we do not attempt to pronounce another familiar abbreviation, "etc." But we read it *et-cet'-er-a*. The new second edition of Webster's does not offer a pronunciation for *ibid.*, probably for the foregoing reason.

Because (F. E. N.)—The correspondent, writing for a church board, reports a common mispronunciation of this word as *be-kuz'*.

The persons who are thus being impersonally corrected will kindly note that the word is sounded *be-kauz'* (*e* as in create, *au* as in haul).

Les Miserables (E. M. C.)—The correspondent writes:

Please give the pronunciation. Since a movie has been made of this masterpiece, I have heard all kinds of pronunciations by "people who know"—until I have about given up in despair.

Take heart, and sound it *Lay* (long *a*—never mind the *s*) *Me-zay-rah'-b'l* (*e* long, first *a* as in chaotic, second long—never mind a final *s* sound; secondary stress on first two syllables).

VOCATIONS

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Chicken in Bags

Freedom, Okla.

WE ARE offered only six cents a pound for hens and 18 cents for young chickens. Seeking a better than average market, I dressed two dozen fowls ranging from 2½ to 4 pounds each. I placed the four leg pieces and the two breast pieces from each chicken in a glassine paper bag, and sealed the top. The bags weighed from 1½ to 2¼ pounds. My charges were 30 cents a pound. The remaining pieces were placed in other bags, 2 pounds to a bag, and sold for 10 cents a pound.

A merchant agreed to handle these bags on a commission. I was to take back any unsold bags at the end of the day. But every bag is always sold! I also make pressed chicken for chicken sandwiches. I sell this for 40 cents a pound. This extra work more than doubles the price received for my chickens.—Mrs. M. W.

Stark Grandeur

When Trees Lose Their Leaves They Merely Enter Another Phase of Beauty, as Is Evidenced by These Photographs Submitted to the Monitor Camera Club by Orlando Northcutt, Los Angeles.

Brevities

Punch: A man summoned at Reading for leaving his car too long in one place was stated to be an unemployed musician who drove over every day from Tooting to play in the street. Apparently nobody had paid him to move on.

Arkansas Gazette: One of the surviving technocrats says that man, sooner or later, will have his thinking done by machines. Well, that wouldn't increase unemployment much, anyway.

Florida Times-Union: Since radios have been installed in automobiles preachers reach more people than ever before.

Norfolk Virginian-Pilot: It appears that the great occidental powers can neither understand Japan nor undersell her.

In Lighter Vein

The Entire Cast

Actor: "I can't possibly take the three parts you've given me."

Stage Manager: "Why is that?"

Actor: "Well, in the first scene I have to quarrel with myself—and then dash in and separate the two of us."—*Pearson's.*

The Editor Replies

Dear A. B.—It's hard to say where all the common pins go to in the course of a year; you see, they're pointed one way and headed another.

Financial Note

"Pa, what's a sinking fund?"

"A place, my son, where they hide the profits from the stockholders."—*Boston Transcript.*

Oh!

Foreman: "See here, Buddy, that other fellow is carrying two sticks of timber when you're carrying only one. What have you got to say?"

Buddy: "That fellow's too lazy to go twice."—*Cash Year.*

As Usual

Bobby was in a store with his mother when he was given candy by one of the clerks.

"What must you say, Bobby?"

"Charge it," he replied.—*The Chaser.*

Turned Over

Waitress: "Did you say you wanted these eggs turned over?"

Diner: "Yes—to the Museum of Natural History."

For the Scrapbook

Every industrious man, in every lawful calling, is a useful man. . . . And one principal reason why men are so often useless is, that they neglect their own profession or calling, and divide and shift their attention among a multiplicity of objects and pursuits.—*Emmons.*

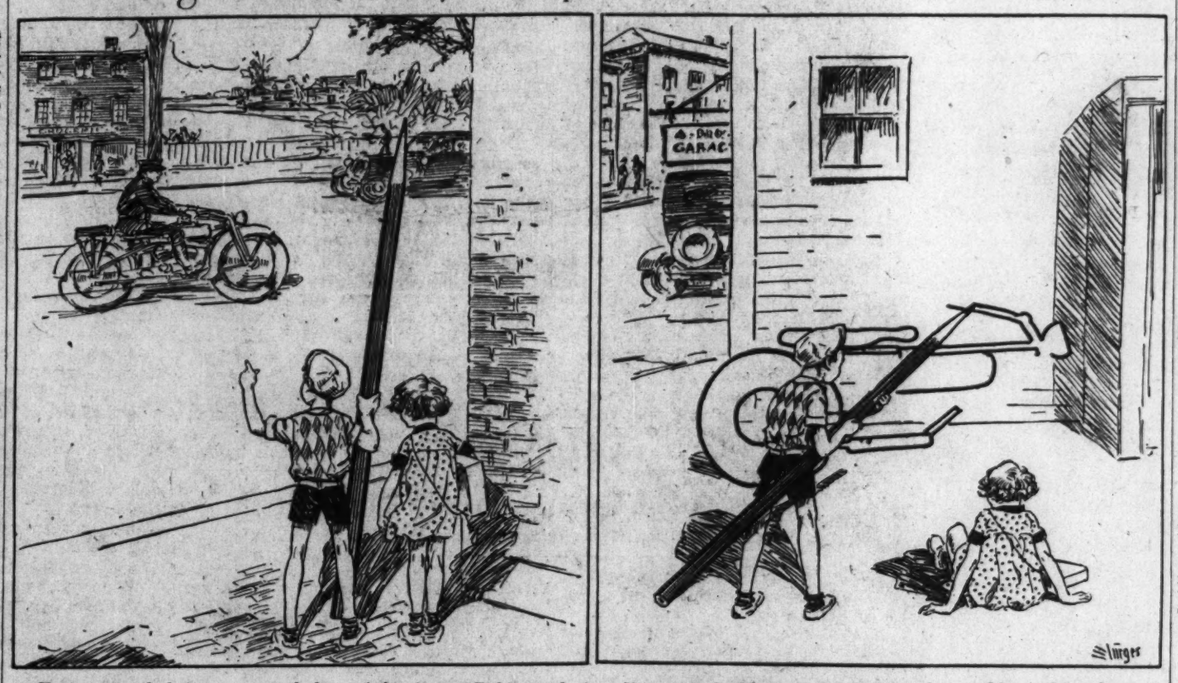
You cannot be buried in obscurity: you are exposed upon a grand theater to the view of the world. If your actions are upright and benevolent, be assured they will augment your power and happiness.—*Cyrus.*

To have respect for ourselves guides our morals; and to have a deference for others governs our manners.—*Sterne.*

If there be a crime of deeper dye than all the guilty train of human vices, it is ingratitude.—*Brooke.*

The Magic Pencil—*Now for Some Speed!*

By STURGES



Having erased their way out of the artist's picture, Robin, with the Magic Pencil, and Midge, carrying the eraser, start off on their high adventures. An officer flashing by on a motorcycle gives them an idea. They had always wanted to have the artist picture them on a motorcycle.

Now, with the Magic Pencil, perhaps they could put themselves on one! Yes, the pencil would work for them as well as for the artist. And before they realized it, a fine big motorcycle was taking shape. But will it run? We'll know on Friday.

(The Magic Pencil Appears on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays)

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*The Thanksgiving Dinner*

By LE PELLEY

SON—DO YOU UNDERSTAND WHAT THANKSGIVING DAY MEANS? THE PILGRIMS SET ASIDE A DAY TO EXPRESS THEIR THANKS FOR THE BLESSINGS THEY HAD RECEIVED DURING THE YEAR —
THOSE PEOPLE SUFFERED GREATLY, AND ABOUT ALL THEY HAD TO BE THANKFUL FOR WAS ENOUGH TO EAT — FOR A PLENTIFUL HARVEST. EVERYONE HAS SOMETHING TO BE RELIGIOUSLY THANKFUL FOR — FOR WHAT ARE YOU GIVING THANKS TODAY, BENJAMIN?
I AM THANKFUL FOR MY GOOD FRIENDS IN THE DOODLEDUCK CLUB — AND THAT WE ARE SO HAPPY!
I MIGHT BE THANKFUL FOR SOMETHING ELSE TOO, DAD — LATER ON
YES?
I THINK I WOULD BE VERY THANKFUL TO GET A SECOND HELPING OF THIS TURKEY!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Deep in the Woods*

By THE HAGERS

TO TRY TO PLAY SUCH THINGS AS THESE MAKES ALL ONE'S NEIGHBORS ILL AT EASE.
THIS IS THE PLACE WHERE I SHALL COME TO LET LOOSE ON THE TRAPS AND DRUM.
SAID JIM CROW, "WADDLES, IT IS QUEER THAT YOU COME OUT TO PRACTICE HERE."
"REMEMBER WHAT YOU LEARNED IN SCHOOL? I'M PRACTICING THE GOLDEN RULE."
(TO BE CONTINUED)

Is That So?

Check Your Answers Below

(Seven Out of 10 Is a Good Score)

1. The full name of H. G. Wells is Herbert George Wells. (*True*..... *False*.....)

2. For 800 miles of its flow, the Euphrates River does not receive a single tributary. (*True*..... *False*.....)

3. The Euphrates River empties into the Red Sea. (*True*..... *False*.....)

4. The Bible has no book named Hezekiah. (*True*..... *False*.....)

5. More than 25,000,000 radio sets are owned by Americans. (*True*..... *False*.....)

6. The stratosphere balloon, Explorer II, which recently set a new official record for height, measured more than 100 yards from bottom of gondola to top of gas bag. (*True*..... *False*.....)

7. Baruch was secretary to Jeremiah, and took his dictation. (*True*..... *False*.....)

8. Charing Cross is in Liverpool. (*True*..... *False*.....)

9. Ulysses was the hero of Homer's Iliad. (*True*..... *False*.....)

10. The Hudson River is only 100 miles longer than the River Thames, in England. (*True*..... *False*.....)

[Detailed Answers Appear Elsewhere on This Page]

What They Say

No Foreign Entanglements

"I still believe that the best way to avoid being caught in an imminent explosion is to get away from the place where it is likely to occur."—*Dorothy Thompson.*

Ahem!

"I despise the snobbish drones who base their claims to intellectual superiority upon the mere fact that they went to college."—*Harold Bell Wright.*

Parliamentary Practice

QUESTION BOX

Questions Addressed to This Department Will Be Answered by Arthur T. Lewis, Author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Question: A bylaw reads: "Any member resigning membership of his club shall not be eligible for re-membership until six months shall have elapsed from the date of resignation, etc." Does this bylaw govern in a case when a member resigns membership before the above bylaw was adopted, and now makes application for re-membership before six months have elapsed from the date of his resignation?

Answer: Yes. Bylaws take effect as soon as they are adopted, unless provision is specifically made to the contrary. The bylaw applies to persons who resigned before its adoption, just as it does to others.

Is That So?

(Answers to No. 12)

1. True.
2. True.
3. False. It empties into the Persian Gulf.
4. True.
5. True. As of Dec. 31, 1934, the number was 25,551,569, according to the United States Department of Commerce.
6. True. To be exact, 315 feet.
7. True. See Jeremiah 36:10, 17, 18.
8. False. It is in London.
9. False. Achilles was the hero of the Iliad; Ulysses was the hero of the Odyssey.
10. True. The Hudson is 315 miles in length, and the Thames, 215.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

How Far That Sweater Sheds Its Beams

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Saugus, Mass.

A CASUAL glance at the human society on elevated trains, in restaurants, or hurrying along the streets, would sometimes lead one to think that the password is "Gloom," the club song minor, and the regalia drab.

But, we can never tell.

The Boston-bound bus stopped for a traffic light. "Why does everybody look so serious?" remarked a woman. "There isn't a smile in a bus load. Nobody seems to see the funny side of life any more."

"No?" answered her companion, nodding toward a near-by car. "Take a look at that." The radiator ornament was a nickel greyhound "rarin' to go." In addition, it was togged out in a bright red little sweater—the swankiest thing in nickel-plated dogdom!

The sight caused a spontaneous burst of laughter. Common curiosity drew all eyes to the window. A ripple of amusement ran through the bus.

"I'm glad I saw that," said the woman. "I feel better."

"Those folks are gloom chasers, all right," replied her companion.

The woman leaned forward, smiled. "Why, they look just like the rest of us, yet see how they have cheered up all these passengers!"

Well, as was said in the beginning—we never can tell.

The Bible in Outline

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by COBALYN D. BENTLS

Old Testament

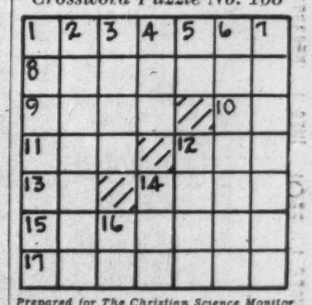
No. 9

B. From the Birth of Abraham to the Death of Joseph (continued).

Rebekah (Arabic "a rope with a noose, captivating"); *Rebecca*—the Greek form, Rom. 9:10.
Isaac's wife, daughter of Bethuel, sister of Laban, Gen. 22:23; 24:1-67.
After 19 years has twin sons, Esau and Jacob, 25:21-26.
Makes Jacob a favorite, 25:28.
Passes as Isaac's sister, 26:6-11.
Partiality led her to deceive her husband, 27:1-29.
(Robs Esau of the blessing.)
Saves Jacob from Esau's fury, 27:41-45.
Buried in cave of Machpelah, 49:31.
Esau (Hebrew "hairy"), Gen. 25:25.
Twin brother of Jacob, elder son of Isaac and Rebekah, Gen. 25:26.
Lover of nature, a hunter, 25:27.
Wins his father with his venison, 25:28.
Sells his birthright to Jacob for pottage, 25:29-34.
Esau at 40 years marries two Hittites, Judith and Bashemath, grieving his father, 26:34-35.
His mother Rebekah deceives Isaac; Jacob robs Esau of his blessing, 27:1-29.
Esau, returning from field, discovers treachery and weeps, 27:30-38.
Isaac blesses Esau who hates Jacob, 27:39-41.
Marries his cousin Mahalath, daughter of Ishmael, 28:9.
Enmity between Esau and Jacob ceased, 33:8-16.
Also called Edom.
Dwells in Mt. Seir, Deut. 2:4-8. of the Edomites, 36:1.

(To Be Continued Daily)

Crossword Puzzle No. 168



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across

1—Pertaining to the roof of the mouth
8—Order of arachnids
9—Tear
10—One who is in debt (abbr.)
11—Devoured
12—Floor-covering
13—Accomplish
14—Rodents
15—Surrounds
17—Most beloved

Down

1—Displayed
2—Inflammable liquid
3—Narrow way
4—Skill
5—Musical note
6—Alleges
7—Greatest
12—Ascend
14—Spoil
16—Calcium: chem. symbol

[The Solution Will Be Found Elsewhere]

Friendship

IN understanding the beauty and delight of human intercourse, I greet every friend who enters my life today with the same enthusiasm as in my first youth, and with gratitude and strength I try to rivet our friendship.—*Hélène von Racowitza.*

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1935 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

Neutrality—Minus Profiteering

THE great body of Americans will warmly indorse reiterated declarations that the State Department intends to pursue its efforts to take the profit out of neutrality. Neither the possibility of Italian retaliation nor of approval from the sanctionists will stop action to prevent war trade from sucking America into another maelstrom such as the World War. The attempt to achieve an effective and nonprofit neutrality goes on. That is the good news from Washington.

Italy may protest the Government's refusal to let the Shipping Board tanker Ulysses carry oil to Mussolini's war machine. The League of Nations may hold up or go ahead with bans on oil, steel and a few other war materials of which the United States is the principal source. No such outside movements will alter the American effort to see that a few citizens do not, as a State Department spokesman said yesterday, "gobble up blood money in the form of war profits" and risk involving the whole nation in war. The State Department has made it more than ever clear that it is pursuing an independent policy. Belligerents and sanctionists alike have learned of steps to improve American neutrality only when they read about them in the newspapers.

Not only is the Government pursuing neutrality without consulting other nations; it is resisting the pressure of profiteers who cannot resist the lure of war trade. What this trade might amount to is disclosed by figures on oil exports to Italy which show an increase of 700 per cent in October. Certainly Secretary Hull and President Roosevelt are expressing the desire of most Americans when they take every possible action to keep such commerce from making a mockery of neutrality.

For at least two reasons the American people do not want this business. They do not want to profit out of war. And they do not want trade to get them into war. Many of them have a third reason; they hope to see the community of nations successful in restraining an international outlaw. They would not interfere with the Geneva policeman. The State Department is proceeding on the first two grounds. It is not joining in sanctions; it is seeking neutrality.

Can even those Americans who fear that joining in efforts to restrain an aggressor would entangle the United States object to taking the profit—and the danger of entanglement—out of neutrality?

Is It Recovery?

IN FINANCIAL circles two tests are generally applied to a stock market boom to determine whether it is healthy or otherwise. One is its relation to borrowed money. The other is its relation to trade recovery. On these counts the current rise in American stocks which has been proceeding uninterruptedly since March is not out of order.

Marriner S. Eccles, governor of the board of directors of the Federal Reserve System, is authority for this judgment. Last Friday he gave the advancing stock market a clean bill of health. But he used the first criterion. His figures show that since March 13 stock prices have *advanced* 30 per cent, while the actual loans on securities have *declined* by $187,000,000. From this comparison the conclusion is drawn that the upturn has been financed out of cash. It is due, that is to say, to an increased demand for stocks by legitimate investors instead of to manipulation by speculators playing the market with other people's money.

The second test does not yield such satisfactory results. Between March and November the rise in industrial production has been less than 2 per cent. This would persuade the economist to look at the 30 per cent stock market rise with some reservations. Stocks are, of course, bought by the wise on the basis of profit performances by industry, not its output. But business in general is not healthy unless it is selling an ever-expanding range of goods to the ultimate consumer. And the market could not go on rising with business remaining stationary.

However, the relation between stock prices and industrial production is always subject to a lag. The theory is that confidence as expressed in the stock market sets in motion the confidence necessary to expand business enterprise. A longer term view puts the two indexes in better perspective. The average price of securities has now reached the average price for 1931. It so happens that this is about the level to which industrial production has returned.

The buying of stocks is widely lauded as the expeditious transmitter of capital to the places where it will be of most use. If that were its only function one could reckon the current rise as recovery itself. But users of capital certainly do not obtain all, or anywhere near all, the funds that are now seeking investment in the stock market. Lewis H. Haney, the well-known New York stock commentator, once made a study of stock market operations before answering the question: "Who gets the money?" He found that it went first to wise investors; secondly, to those speculators who retired on their winnings; thirdly, to corporations in need of fresh capital; fourthly, to banks and others who lend money to brokers; and, fifthly, to the Wall Street only of stock exchange firms. The third category, namely, corporations, are the only users of capital. Yet they come third on the list.

The current rise is significant of a return of confidence on the part of moneyed folk. This in itself is a highly important factor of economic recovery. But it is rather in the nature of a sign. There are many economists who think of the business cycle solely in terms of a mutual generation of pessimism and optimism. They call the business cycle a credit, or confidence, cycle. The reason for this is obvious. Business, upon the operation of which jobs depend, is generated by investment. And investment is itself generated by the confidence of investors that they will get their money back with interest.

If, then, a rising stock market acts as a conduit in this acceleration of business confidence, it is highly significant. What troubles onlookers of a social rather than a financial turn of mind is whether the conduit might again become a maelstrom. We do not say that the market has again become a speculative maelstrom. But we do think that in general far too much activity in buying and selling stock is undertaken by the American people to persuade one that it is all legitimate investment. In other countries this "buying for a turn," which admittedly serves both to maintain a market for ordinary operations and to register values, is practically all in the hands of specialists.

The position of the stock market on the national stage makes for feverish acquisitiveness. The lessons of the '20's should have taught us all the greater wisdom of moderation.

Is the Governor Listening?

"I AM listening to all sides of the matter," said Gov. James M. Curley the other day when rumors were being discussed that someone else would succeed Dr. Payson Smith as Massachusetts Commissioner of Education.

It is hoped by many that the Governor is listening a bit more attentively now than he did when he appointed J. Arthur Baker to the Superior Court Bench and Walter V. McCarthy as Commissioner of Public Welfare in place of Richard K. Conant, who had the endorsement of numerous prominent and politically disinterested groups.

Although these cases are by this time just so much water over the political dam, when Dr. Smith comes up for reappointment next month, the Governor will have an opportunity to redeem himself in the eyes of many Massachusetts citizens by showing that, to register, the music does not necessarily have to be played from a political score.

As a starter, the commissioner's record itself is worth listening to. Since Dr. Smith became head of the Department of Education on July 1, 1917, he has developed the State's normal schools into State Teachers' Colleges and has broadened their curricula; he has been a prime moving force in the expansion of the university extension courses; he has paid special attention to industrial education and to education for the handicapped and he has built up a State Department of Education which has become steadily more serviceable to Massachusetts teachers.

But if that leaves anything to be desired, there are the recent indorsements of two men who themselves have been suggested for the post—Prof. Robert E. Rogers of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Patrick T. Campbell, superintendent of Boston's public schools.

So if Governor Curley is really listening, comments from "all sides" except, perhaps, the political, point to only one action—retention of Dr. Smith.

Turkey on the Trot

WHEN the turkey business was an infant industry, back in the earlier part of the seventeenth century, little attention was paid to the bird's design or equipment. The colonists looked not for streamlines, nor for refinements in the texture of the upholstery. They were well satisfied if, in the course of its structural upbuilding, the turkey developed the homely lines of a one-ton truck.

But now the cry is for smaller bodies and a greatly shortened wheelbase. These are the chief requirements. Little concern is given to such improvements as knee action although something along this line would undoubtedly be a great help in the effort to get the bird properly set in the roasting pan before closing the oven door. The demand for a new model in turkeys has been so insistent that the Department of Agriculture is said to be working on a design to meet all the requirements of the comparatively small family of moderate means.

With the best engineers of the department employed on the project at the research farm in Maryland another year is likely to see a streamline model that will contain all the desirable elements of the old bird with many advances. These may include a center-control steering gear to enable even the most inexperienced carver to take an S curve without those disastrous skids that have added excitement to nearly every family table on one Thanksgiving Day or another.

Calipers in Ethiopia

Book News of the Day

AN ANTHROPOLOGIST from Harvard went down to Ethiopia to measure the people. Carleton S. Coon did not bring out many measurements of the heads and bodies of the inhabitants, but he did write a book about the Ethiopians which he calls MEASURING ETHIOPIA (Boston: Little Brown. $2.50).

Dr. Coon and his wife and an assistant went to East Africa on this mission for the Peabody Museum. They anticipated difficulties in using their calipers and steel tape and skin chart and that glorified Fuller brush for determining hair colors; they knew it would not be a simple undertaking. But they had worked among backward and primitive peoples before and had found them not impossible. Their idea was to go to Addis Ababa and there to obtain government permits for this safari among the natives that was to give them several thousand measurements. They finally gave it up in despair and came away with only a hundred such. But through it all Dr. Coon kept his sense of humor and he has written an informative book.

There was nothing surprising in the reluctance of the Ethiopians to be measured. They have resisted other tapelines for a good many years. They seem to be firmly set against civilization and all its benefits. Our Harvard friends certainly found no red carpets spread for them. In fact the Ethiopians did about everything possible to prevent them from accomplishing their mission, while relieving them of their money along the way. They cheated them, lied to them, stole from them, sent them off after all sorts of left-handed monkey wrenches. No wonder Dr. Coon seems not to have a very high opinion of them.

A bulbous-foreheaded Ethiopian who had hung about their museum ingratiated himself with them and went along as a guide, promising to pay them back all he cost them. For was he not a prince, the nephew of Ras Hailu of Gojjam, and very much in line for the job of Lion of Judah himself? He turned out to be the son of a priest and a peasant woman. And he certainly did not help them to get what they wanted.

A government official of sorts revealed considerable knowledge of the racial composition of the country. He had the notion that in addition to obvious Negroid and Semitic elements there may be found what he classed as Mongoloid or Malaysian characteristics. He himself revealed a decided yen for Japan and the idea of "closer commercial and political intercourse" between the two countries.

Of course Dr. Coon gives space to the anthropology of it all, in words of one syllable. He describes the several mixed races that make up Ethiopia. All, or most of them, are Negroid. But such culture as they have is a somehow proud and ancient culture dating from Semitic origins beyond the Red Sea. And the Ethiopians mean to keep up their barriers as long as possible. They will evidently find plenty of ways to impede the progress of other-world civilization, just as they did with the visitors from Harvard, who finally had to take their "Flight into Arabia" almost empty handed. E. B. H.

Ties That Are Beginning To Bind

Dad's Old Sugar Bowl

IT HAD been a handsome sugar bowl in its day, forty or fifty years back, but it had long since lost any claim to beauty. One handle had been broken off, then the second. Still, in Dad's opinion, that sugar bowl was good enough for anybody.

It held, for him, the reminiscence and romance of his early married life. He considered it a member of the family. He remembered how it had sweetened thousands of days, had ministered to them as a silent but dependable companion.

Dad knew that tiny hands had often sought delight within its deep and bulging sides. He thought of all the friends who had handled that sugar bowl, when gathered with his family about his hospitable table. So Dad clung to his beloved sugar bowl.

His daughters humored him, except when company came; then the sugar bowl was banished. Dad offered no resistance, but at the very next meal, the old, handleless dish was sure to be back in its place of honor.

When a three-cornered piece came out of the edge and a crack threatened to split the bowl, the daughters decided to dispose of it, without comment but, as they thought, finally. Terry placed it in the rubbish bag.

That very evening the old sugar bowl sat, gloating, in the center of the table.

A few days elapsed, then Betty carried the sugar bowl out and buried it again in the rubbish bag. But it was no use. The sugar bowl was back in time for dinner.

So it went on. It seemed to lead a charmed existence. Dad, in the meantime, looked so appealingly innocent that the daughters had many qualms of conscience.

One morning Terry made a neat newspaper package with the sugar bowl inside. On her way to business she placed it atop a rubbish bag far down the block. There! That was surely the end.

Not many days later Betty was prowling around in the cellar. She sent an urgent call for her sister. "Terry," she shouted.

Terry clattered down the stairs, wondering.

One word sufficed. "Look!" groaned Betty, with a quizzical grin and the motion of a finger.

Terry looked. Atop an old dresser, in a dark corner of the cellar, the old sugar bowl sat. It was smugness personified. Before any comment could be made at the sheer impudence of that unvanquishable article, slow steps descended the stairs.

Dad looked down upon the scene. He had evidently been long prepared for this contingency and was equal to it.

"I love that old sugar bowl," he said, beguilingly, eyes a-twinkle over his cleverness. "It's full of happy memories."

The girls gazed upon the derelict, in all its nonchalance and victory. How it had been rescued, they could only guess. They looked at their father in his matchless nonchalance. They surrendered, for they could do no less.

"It's full of happy memories," Dad repeated, conciliatingly, for he knew that he had won his battle.

"It's full of nails," contradicted Terry, as she peered inside the bowl. Her tone was intended to imply loving rebuke to both Dad and his almost human sugar bowl.

The girls' glances showed affectionate admiration in their surrender to a gallant man who remained loyal to a friend of his youth—an old, broken sugar bowl.

The sugar bowl is content in its humble resting place, for it is still full of happy memories, despite the presence of the nails. Dad is also content, for he is often in the cellar—looking for nails.

A. E.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for facts or opinions in letters from its readers.

America and Sanctions

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I have just read an article in the December issue of Forum and Century Magazine entitled "America Plays With Fire; What Italy Thinks of Sanctions," written by Baron Pompeo Aloisi, who, as everyone knows, is merely the mouthpiece (and at times, it must be said, a very unwilling one) for Il Duce himself.

In a very eloquent appeal to the American people to have nothing to do with sanctions, the Baron gets around Italy's solemn obligations to maintain the peace with a dexterity which would do credit to a juggler. He insists that the whole question is one of practical common sense and goes on to say, "The American people are noted for the prudence with which they always estimate the realities of life which control the daily bread of all." If he means by this that Americans are willing to ignore the moral issue if they can rake in a harvest of dollars by so doing, perhaps he is right: certainly our mounting war trade with Italy would point to the correctness of his estimate of our national code of behavior.

It is always illuminating and helpful to see ourselves as others see us. I hope every intelligent American will make a point of reading this amazing article, and see if it does not prod him into a little realistic thinking. Is it not evident that our failure to co-operate in this world effort to outlaw the greatest crime against humanity is lowering our national prestige in the eyes of other nations to a point where it will be impossible to retrieve it? Yet there are millions of decent Americans who are most unwilling to wear the badge of mercenary money-grubbers simply because a large part of the business section of our nation has no international code of ethics. Thanks are due the Forum for its courage and foresight in airing this international controversy in its splendidly impartial pages. EVELYN SPARROW

New York, N. Y.

Christmas Toys

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Christmas, the great toy season, is already making itself felt in the shops, reminding those who have small friends and relations that before long they will have to decide what presents they will buy.

Among the new ideas displayed for sale is a gun, a miniature of an American gangster's weapon, which, one is assured, spits real fire from a flint. The gangster atmosphere suggested by the gun lends itself to the invention of plots, and counter-plots, and dark deeds, and other wild exploits, enhanced by the fact that such people as gangsters are not fictitious, or merely belonging to a past age, but actually exist today. But why put a toy on the market which tends to glorify people of this kind?

For the girls there are no guns—not even pop ones. But there are first-aid boxes, which perhaps make up for it, for while the brothers do the shooting the sisters, one supposes, will do the patching up.

It is strange that in the present critical time of the world's history, when the vital need for peaceful relations, at home as well as abroad, is uppermost in the thoughts of men, something that is equally popular and civically more profitable should not have been put on the market for the amusement of the world's future citizens. D. A. L.

London, Eng.

More on Trapped Furs

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In regard to a letter "A Plea for Humaneness," I would like to give the other side of the story.

Mr. Foster says something about toothed traps being inhumane. Undoubtedly they are, but few trappers use toothed traps—not only because it harms the fur but because in many states game laws prohibit them. Many people are now trying to invent humane traps but so far the results are not as efficient or as low priced as the ordinary steel traps. I feel sure that when an efficient and cheap humane trap is produced, all real trappers will use them.

As for boycotting trapped furs, not only would fur prices soar upward but it would put a million and a half trappers in the United States alone on the bread line. One of the most humane traps, the homemade snare, used by the Indians in the early days, is prohibited in many states. Daniel Boone, Kit Carson, Davy Crockett and many other famous frontiersmen were trappers, and trapping did more than any other one thing to open up our vast country, so we should try to further this industry and help make it more humane. JOHN D. LITTLE

Rye, N. Y.

Streamlines and Giraffes

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

After reading your editorial, "What 'Step On It' Is Doing," I should like to state my experience.

We happen to have a car of 1926-27 vintage, and when we are forced to make a change, I wonder what type of car I shall be able to drive.

I have sat in many makes of cars, and all are so low that I can't see the hood, say nothing of the road for many feet ahead.

I have spoken to many owners, and even tall folks (I am just five feet) say it is difficult to see directly ahead of their cars. If cars were built more for safe driving instead of looks, I wonder if that wouldn't cut down the number of automobile accidents?

If you notice closely—double chins are almost extinct. If we don't watch out, American drivers will resemble giraffes from stretching their necks to be able to see what they are doing when driving. Automobile designers are responsible for that. BROWYEN M. DAY

Oneida, N. Y.

Mirror of Opinion

Extolling the Soldiers of Italy

THE Archbishop of Milan, Cardinal Schuster, during the morning's celebration in the Dome of Milan in honor of the anniversary of the march on Rome, delivered a discourse in which he stated that the Italian troops in Oriental Africa "are now opening the doors of Ethiopia to the Catholic religion and to Roman civilization. . . ."

He emphasized the progress made by Italy under the Fascist regime, and added that this aspires to reach that national morality desired by the Catholic Church.

"Give peace to men of good will. We must co-operate with God in this national and Catholic mission, especially at this moment, in which on the battlefields of Ethiopia the Italian arms carry in triumph the Cross of Christ to break the chains of slavery and to open new fields for the preaching of the Gospel."

Cardinal Schuster added that the reward for men of faith and good will is figured in peace for those that fall in the fulfillment of their duty and peace and protection for the valorous troops which, with exemplary devotion, at the call of the Fatherland, and with self-sacrifice, open the ways of Ethiopia to the Catholic faith and to Roman civilization. —*From Il Progresso, Italo-Americano* (New York).

The Wide Horizon

Australia Discovers the World

By Trevor Ross

MELBOURNE

ANOTHER Melbourne Cup, one of the world's greatest racing classics, has been lost and won. Which horse won probably is of no great concern to the world beyond this island continent; but it is of supreme importance to this country of sportsmen and lovers of the out-of-doors. Did not the Federal Parliament adjourn as usual so that its members could travel overnight from Canberra and be at the historic course? Was there not a public holiday, as usual, in Melbourne, and a truce to business from coast to coast during the critical few minutes in which the race was being broadcast?

Australia always has lived vitally to herself and been reproached for shutting her eyes and ears to things of moment beyond her own borders. It was understandable, and, indeed, almost inevitable, that she should do so in the early days of her colonization and development. True, the legacy of her preoccupation in getting a firm foothold on a vast and, in parts, inhospitable slice of the earth, has been a continuing disregard for the troubles of others.

This persists today because many still find it difficult to believe that Australia is not at the other end of the world from anywhere. But it is a national attitude that is being broken down by the force of circumstances.

Indeed, a very different Australian mind is pondering the political storms in Europe from that which would have contemplated foreign affairs even a few months ago. This has been a year of growing awareness by politicians and the people that Australia's future will be influenced, more than ever was her past, by movements overseas. She has tried to pursue a policy of isolation; today it is abundantly clear that there can be no isolation for a responsible nation which has accepted the administration of a mandated territory from the League of Nations, and which is concerned with the shifting hegemony of the Pacific.

* * *

It was the governing of the mandated portion of New Guinea which first linked Australia inescapably with European diplomacy after the war. Her work there has earned her high praise from the League; and even if the Commonwealth were at first a little puzzled to find herself reporting to a council of nations which once she regarded as beyond her ken, she is now willing and anxious to play her part in world affairs.

Australia in short has quite suddenly been flung into the politics of two worlds—Europe and the Pacific. And in the Pacific, she has been assured, and almost warned within recent months, by influential Japanese spokesmen, that a new era is dawning. What the new era holds, no one can say. But it is certain that Australia will never again be able to revert to that self-sufficiency which has once and for all been dissipated by the application of economic sanctions against Italy. Complete autonomy granted by the Statute of Westminster implied the acceptance of national responsibility; its enjoyment has made it imperative for the nation to assume a place in the political sun sooner than many foresaw.

Australia has been content until now to leave the shaping of her foreign policy to Great Britain. The time has come when she must make more and more decisions for herself, and it is already clear that the Commonwealth wishes to play a really active part in guiding her own destinies. Politicians may attempt to lead the nation into a course of action in conformity with desires expressed elsewhere. Yet public opinion has always prided itself upon its utter independence, and the people will not be led easily into open conflict beyond the seas.

* * *

This attitude squares with the acceptance of international responsibility. Australia today has enough to keep her busy at this end of the world without being dragged into other peoples' battles, and while she will play her part as a member of the League of Nations, it is her earnest wish to avoid entanglements which might threaten her existence as an independent nation.

More than her growth has impelled Australia to strengthen her defenses. They have always been pitifully weak when one considers that only two cruisers and a few destroyers guard her 12,000-mile coast line, which is equal to the distance to England by air, and that her population of less than 7,000,000 is scattered over an area of the same size as the United States.

This is closely allied with recent expostulations within the country that, while the surplus populations of other nations almost spill into the sea, there is not the slightest deviation from the "White Australia" policy. There is good reason to believe that the British Government, not so many weeks ago, gave Australia a plain hint that she would have to justify her policy, and that immigration, cut short several years ago when unemployment was rife, would shortly have to be resumed.

Today the question uppermost in many Australian minds is whether the country can pursue a middle course in international relations. Europe's troubles are very distant and inexplicable to a country which knows true freedom and cherishes it. Yet Europe, through Great Britain's policy, is often brought very close. There may lie Australia's problem of the future.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Weekly Magazine Section

A SURVEY OF WORLD AFFAIRS

BOOK REVIEWS

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Access to Abundance

By Ramsay Muir

[In this article Mr. Ramsay Muir, president of the British National Liberal Federation, discusses the possibility of meeting Italian and other demands for expansion by placing all undeveloped tropical countries under League of Nations control, thereby giving every civilized state equal privileges in these areas.]

THE DETERMINATION OF ITALY to conquer Ethiopia, whose admission to the League of Nations she strongly advocated only nine years ago, is the sign of a change in her attitude toward the collective system, and the ideal of a world at peace. It is a defiance of the Pact of Paris as well as of the League Covenant. It is of a piece with Japan's onslaught upon China within 10 years of her acceptance of the Washington Treaties. It is of a piece with Hitler's defiance of the League, through which his predecessors, Stresemann and Brüning, had hoped to obtain the redress of Germany's grievances.

These three nations—and there may be others which may later be tempted to follow in their footsteps—have revolted against the ideal of a world organized for peace because they regard the League and the Pact of Paris as merely devices for preserving the *status quo*. The Pact of Paris contains no provision at all for the alteration of existing conditions; the Covenant of the League contains only the vague and ineffectual Article XIX, which has never been put into operation. These three nations (and they are not alone) regard the *status quo* as unjust to them, because under it the greater part of the world's territory and resources is controlled and engrossed by a few favored powers, notably the British Empire, the United States and France.

If this state of things is to be preserved unaltered by the collective system of peace—and that seems to them to be the way in which the system of peace is being used—this will be tantamount to a sentence of extinction for them, and they refuse to submit. If they cannot alter the *status quo* by peaceful means, they will strive to alter it by force.

It is significant that the revolts of these three formidable powers have all taken place since 1929: that is to say, since the economic crisis which—begun in that year—drove all the countries of the world into the folly of economic nationalism, the volume of international trade being suddenly reduced to one third of its former dimensions by tariffs, quotas and exchange restrictions.

These three countries are all densely populated; they cannot support their peoples from their own resources; and they have no, or negligible, external possessions. They find themselves almost excluded from trade with the rest of the world, whereby alone they could maintain their peoples at a reasonable standard of life; and they see their surplus population, which grows every year, shut out from the half-empty regions of the world by strict anti-immigration laws. It is not to be expected that they should permanently submit to these stifling restrictions. Another world war must inevitably come unless these real grievances can be redressed; and no paper provisions will prevent it.

The best remedy for these ills would be the freeing of world trade, which would soon be followed by the renewal of migration, because the under-peopled countries would need immigrants if they were to meet the growing demand for their products. But unhappily the discontented countries, in their present temper, would not be satisfied with this solution, nor are they likely to co-operate in bringing it about. For among them nationalism (political and economic) is even stronger than among the other peoples. They do not want free-

dom of trade or migration. They do not want to lose surplus population that might be useful as "cannon-fodder." They want territories under their own control, in which they hope to find markets for their goods, and supplies of raw materials, and homes under their own flags for their surplus populations.

* * *

This demand, it would seem, can only be satisfied by the repartition of the world, which can only be achieved by force. That is why Japan is conquering parts of China, why Italy has fixed greedy eyes upon Ethiopia, why Germany is making ready to seize any opportunity that may present itself.

But no imaginable repartition will give them lands suitable for the habitation of civilized peoples. Japan, indeed, may make settlements in Korea and Manchuria, though her peoples seem to be strangely unwilling to go to them. But all the lands toward which Italians and Germans might turn—Australia, Canada, the South American republics—are already organized as independent states, and beyond their reach.

They turn their attention, therefore, to the wide regions which have been annexed by the European states within the last 50 years, and in which European settlers have not planted themselves in any numbers, or European institutions become deeply rooted. These are almost wholly tropical lands, in Africa, Malaysia and the Pacific. They contain very little territory in which Europeans can make their homes. But they offer markets for the products of Europe, and a supply of raw materials for European factories; the products of the tropics, such as rubber, having very rapidly become indispensable for modern industry.

Is it possible, by a repartition of these lands, to satisfy the needs of the discontented countries?

* * *

Most of the tropical lands of the earth (except those in South America) were partitioned by agreement among a few of the European countries between 1880 and 1900, without any consultation of the native populations, or any serious fighting or expenditure. These vast territories fell to a very few states. Portugal obtained great hinterlands behind her decaying settlements on the east and west coasts of Africa; Belgium got the great basin of the Congo; Germany got four colonies in Africa and in the east, part of New Guinea and some Pacific islands.

Italy got nothing but two strips of desert land on the Red Sea, and when she tried to conquer Ethiopia she was beaten back: the only instance of a successful resistance, or indeed of any serious resistance at all, by a native state to the European conquerors. But the lion's share of the plunder fell to two powers, France and Britain. France got the larger area, but Britain got the richest territories. And when, at the end of the war, Germany was deprived of all her colonies, they were divided between France, Britain and the British dominions.

It is not surprising that this distribution of the tropical regions should appear intolerably unjust to the excluded states. And, since France and Britain dominate the League of Nations, it is also not surprising that the League, with its guarantee of the "territorial integrity" of its members (which must be held to include their colonial possessions), should appear to be a device for preserving the monopoly of the fortunate countries.

* * *

These fortunate countries can, it seems, debar the rest of the world from access to the wealth of the tropics. Indeed, they are doing so. It is true, as Sir Samuel Hoare has said, that they are eager to sell the products of these lands to anybody who is willing to buy. But the buyer cannot buy unless he is permitted to send his own products in exchange; and, in the greater part of these lands, he is prevented from doing so, in a large degree, by tariffs.

France has always pursued this exclusive policy in her territories. Britain has pursued it since 1932. Before that, she had always admitted the traders of all nations on equal terms with her own, to all territories which she controlled. Perhaps that was why the world did not resent these immense additions to the already gigantic British Empire—men knew that any territory brought under British rule was open to the traders of all countries. The change in British policy in 1932 may well have seemed a symbolic act: an announcement that the less favored nations were to be debarred from access to the world's abundance.

* * *

Until this state of things is altered, there is little hope of settled peace on the earth. There are some who urge that these tropical lands should be redistributed, and that France and Britain should transfer parts of their huge empires to Germany and Italy; or, in other words, that large native populations, without being consulted, should be handed over to the rule of the National Socialists and the Fascisti. This proposal does not seem to offer a solution. It would not be easy to persuade the governments of these countries to take such a step; they would fear what their opponents would say to the electors. But even if they agreed, the discontented powers would soon discover that the territories transferred to them did not provide all the things they wanted. And, in any case, this arrangement would not meet the needs of other countries that have no colonies.

There is only one permanently satisfactory solution of this problem. It is that all countries which are not ready for self-government (a category which includes practically all the tropical colonies) should be administered, not as the exclusive "property" of any single civilized state, but as a trust on behalf of the civilized world as a whole, under mandates from the League of Nations. This would not necessarily involve any transfer of responsibility for administration. But it WOULD mean that the administrators of these territories would be bound by the conditions laid down in the mandates, and that they would have to present regular reports on their administration to the Mandates Commission of the League. In particular, it would mean that they would have to ensure equality of treatment for the traders of all nations.

Such an arrangement, if it were practicable, would yield far greater advantages to the discontented peoples than any conceivable cession of territory, and it would open these advantages to all nations. Under this system, it would be easier to bring about adjustments of frontiers, which are now very arbitrary. Since the responsibility for administration would yield little material advantage to the state which enjoyed it, changes in the distribution of mandates, by friendly agreement, would become possible. And the duty of determining when any region was ripe for self-government, and by what stages it should advance to this consummation, would fall upon the Council of the Nations. The backward peoples would be under the tutelage of the civilized world as a whole; and the right to trade with them would be shared equally by all nations that were ready to live as "good neighbors."

* * *

In brief, a general application of the mandatory system of the League of Nations, hitherto applied in only a few cases, offers the best solution of a very difficult problem.

Is it Utopian to hope that such a solution may be adopted? Perhaps it is. But unless the nations that now control a giant's share of the world's resources are prepared to take a big and generous view of the way in which these resources are to be used, they will condemn themselves, sooner or later, to a hideous conflict, in which civilization may meet its downfall.

The conclusion of the whole matter is that unless, in our interdependent world, all its peoples are given fair access to the abundance which the earth is producing, and which is great enough to banish poverty and drudgery, there can be no peace upon the earth.

FOLK WE TOUCH IN PASSING

LITTLE INCIDENTS BIG WITH MEANING

By Julia Chandler

ALMOST ANYONE WOULD TELL you that The Little Old Man is one of the failures of the world, reaching the end of the trail with little of achievement to his credit.

He has gone his way unsensationally, and the hundreds of folk whose lives have been influenced by him know nothing whatever of his existence.

For The Little Old Man is a humble gardener on The Rich Man's estate. Year by year he has worked among his plants—loving them into radiant bloom. He has also loved his fellow man and every other thing that lives.

Several years ago he was walking slowly down one of his garden paths on The Rich Man's estate, humming happily in the belief that he was quite alone.

Suddenly he stopped in contemplation of something on the ground, stooping presently to right a hapless beetle that lay upon its back in the garden path.

Arrested in his agitated pacing back and forth by the action of his gardener, The Rich Man stepped unexpectedly on the scene.

"Why take the trouble to turn a beetle?" he demanded of The Little Old Man.

"Bless you, sir," said The Gardener, "the big fellers can take care of themselves. It's the onery little beetles—ugly as sin in the eyes of most folks—that needs to be set right side up and given a chance."

"It's a waste of time and energy," protested The Rich Man.

"The Master said 'unto the least,'" The Little Old Man muttered, more to himself than in answer to his employer. "And I reckon there ain't nothing less than that thar little old brown beetle," he chuckled.

The Rich Man shrugged his shoulders.

For years his foot had shot out—figuratively—to crush the little fellows in his business path—the little brown beetles too inconsequential to think about.

On the day of his encounter with The Little Old Man there seemed more of them than ever in The Rich Man's way, but each time the impulse came to crush them he visioned a little old figure stooping in a garden path to give a fighting chance to a struggling beetle.

The Rich Man could not get rid of the picture.

Nor of the gardener's smile as he quoted the Nazarene.

"Crazy old fellow!" muttered the employer of many thousand men and women.

Nevertheless the incident stuck in his consciousness with such persistence that the crushing foot went *around*—instead of *on*—many a little fellow that day; the next day, and every day thereafter, until it has now come to pass that The Rich Man stoops with a smile to set the human beetles on their feet that they may have their chance for success and happiness along the way.

So, if by any chance somebody should tell you The Little Old Man is one of the failures of the world, you might tell them about The Rich Man's metamorphosis, and its far-reaching consequences in the great corporation of which he is president.

Crusader and Budgeteer

Lewis W. Douglas Was Swamped by a Spending Campaign When He Tried to Balance the Nation's Accounts, But He Has Revealed Steadfast Character, and Won't Be Downed

By H. B. Elliston

THE MYTHICAL STORY IS STILL TOLD of Coolidge that, on returning one Sunday morning from church, his wife inquired the subject of the sermon. "Sin," replied the former President. "What did the preacher say?" pressed Mrs. Coolidge. "He didn't believe in it," was the laconic response. Lewis W. Douglas applies the word sin to our economic order, and he doesn't believe in it. But he is no Laodicean about economic sin. He is full of zeal to uproot it.

And yet his reformism is not that of the anticapitalist. He is a purer capitalist than the capitalist. He wishes merely to reclaim capitalism—to make it rest on its own competitive feet instead of leaning on the Government for favors like high tariffs and subsidies and on monopolies for production controls and price regulation. Regimentation by business is no more acceptable to him than regimentation by government. As an economic liberal, Mr. Douglas is nothing if not consistent. A rare man in this day when capitalists and Socialists alike look upon the Treasury as the source of financial security!

* * *

In the public mind Mr. Douglas stands for balancing the federal budget. He is even more fervent for it than Theodore Roosevelt. To him the lack of it is the sin of the present. But, as I found during a long talk with him, he is as antimonopolist as Mr. Borah. "Link me with anybody that agrees with me," he said, disarmingly, as I tried to "smell out his political 'scent.'" To him the present sin has stemmed from the old one:

> Ours was not a system of free competition; it was not a system of rugged individualism. On the contrary, in some measure at least, it was a system of degenerate capitalism in which capitalists of all grades and all classes sought the assistance of government, profited or attempted to profit by subsidies, endeavored to escape from the rigors of competition, so that the inefficient might survive—in short, a system in which the capitalists advocated the things which must destroy the system in which they professed to believe. And, when the inevitable collapse came, the flexibility essential to a successful working of the profit system was so diminished that the necessary readjustments requisite to recovery had been at least in part inhibited. This is how the economic sins of the past led to the fiscal sins of the present.

That is what he does not stand for. The opposite is his credo. It is a Spartan cure in which the Government is expunged as a nurse. Douglas is a John the Baptist calling a pampered capitalist world to repentance.

As Mr. Roosevelt's first Director of the Budget, Mr. Douglas was oftener in the news than any of his predecessors, even the colorful General Charles G. Dawes. This was due in part to the singular importance which the troublous times bestowed upon that office. Mr. Douglas held Cabinet rank. "No member of my official family," said the President, in announcing the appointment, "will be in closer and steadier contact with the President than Mr. Douglas." He was as good as his word. For 18 months Douglas remained a member of the inner group who formed Mr. Roosevelt's "bedside cabinet" every morning at breakfast time. But for the complete explanation of the public interest in Mr. Douglas in those early new-deal days I shall have to fall back on that well-worn word, personality.

* * *

It was because of his personality that he was called upon to be Director of the Budget. Why was the job made so important? Because—believe it or not!—Mr. Roosevelt, in electioneering against Mr. Hoover, had promised to balance the budget. In carrying out that election promise, involving the lopping of $1,000,000,000 off the budget, he needed a man of mettle. Douglas was an ideal

MR. LEWIS W. DOUGLAS © Bachrach
Formerly a United States Congressman From Arizona, and Formerly Director of the Budget in the Present Administration.

appointment. Few men believed more passionately in balancing the budget. He has soft-spoken ways, but rock-ribbed convictions. He was only 38, but, after seven years in the House, he had imbibed more experience than most of his seniors. "No man in the past 70 years," said Senator Ashurst, "has reached a higher place more quickly in the House. He is the most courageous man I ever knew in public life. It is a superb appointment."

Too superb! Douglas threw himself into his Sisyphean task with enthusiasm. Then he found the hand of his Chief behind him slackening. Not only his Chief, but the rest of the official family. Their will to balance the budget drooped and died amid the clamant demands of all sections of society for federal aid. In satisfying these demands, a balanced budget not only went out of the window, but the greatest public debt in history was incurred. Douglas found himself the only man of the new regiment in step!

In such circumstances one resigns one's commission. But, in the hope that he might do his part in retrieving the budget, Douglas stayed in office, resigning it only when the minus sign assumed to him the Gargantuan form of a question mark over national solvency. It was proof of Douglas's nearness to the throne that his resignation was described in the newspapers as a "portent." Roosevelt had changed. People knew that Douglas neither had nor would.

Into four decades Douglas has crowded half a dozen careers. Born and reared in Arizona, he came East for his education, to Amherst and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. To the American graduate of 1917 life opened out unexpectedly. He was likely to go straight from classroom to trenches. Douglas did. He served overseas for eight months and was cited by General Pershing during the Argonne offensive. The uniform put away, he took up the gown, going back to Amherst as an instructor in history. It was an old love—the love of learning, a love that is in the blood of the Douglases.

His grandfather, a scholarly Scots Canadian, lectured at Cambridge on history. He wrote books on history. When "Lew" was a boy, this grandfather instilled his love of learning in him, and Douglas's conversation today, as he delves into history for illustration of the danger of an unbalanced budget, bears the imprint of this inheritance. It also has urbanity of the classic shades. "Don't you agree?" he will say, his head on one side, his eyes puckered, as if seeking to persuade you to a view which had cost him a lot of midnight oil to reach.

Douglas comes of a family of copper kings. Among the extraordinary qualities of his Scottish grandfather, who still remains his hero and idol, music and metallurgy were mixed up with history and economics. A melange, indeed! But metallurgy finally claimed him for her own. In the '70's he left Canada for Phoenixville, Penna., where he managed the Chemical Copper Company, and started the first electrolytic copper refinery on a commercial scale. He had what miners call "luck" as well as genius. It was while he was seeking copper for the refinery that he obtained an option on the Copper Queen claim in Bisbee, Arizona, which he took to Phelps Dodge, then a firm of metal brokers. The development of that claim and the adjacent ground ranks with the great romances of mining history. Douglas, Arizona, testifies to its worth. It was there that in 1904 the smelters were constructed to beneficiate the Bisbee ores. "Lew's" father, "Rawhide Jim" Douglas, had his streak of "luck," too; the famous U V X mine was his discovery—copper, too. After a spell of teaching, it was natural that "Lew" should go to the mining camp. He himself made his own contribution both to metallurgical experiment and to discovery, but he dismisses both as "mostly a failure, partly a success." It was as natural that he should drop mining as that he should take it up. To him the mining camp was merely a preparation for public life equally with the university. His six years in the mines were interrupted by two months as a member of the Arizona Legislature; then, in 1926, he was elected Arizona's lone Congressman in the Federal Congress, at 32.

* * *

I have it from back records that he made a dent in his seven years' experience as a Representative. He was too sturdy in his beliefs to be a "regular." "Cactus Jack" Garner, then Democratic majority leader, used to rebuke him for his intransigence. Faced with a rebellion, over a public land question, during which Douglas said he would side with Mr. Hoover, Garner demanded to know how Mr. Douglas would vote on a certain question. "I don't know," replied Douglas, suavely.

"Does the gentleman want that answer to go in the record? Does he want his constituents to understand that he doesn't know how he would vote?" thundered the Texan.

"Exactly," Mr. Douglas replied. "I will say to the gentleman that I am honest with my constituents. When I do not know about a proposition I tell them so. What they want to do about it then is up to them."

The House laughed, and Mr. Garner himself dissolved in it, for the laugh was really on him. "That boy's got guts," he said afterward.

It is an irresistible temptation to talk political theory with a man who is both a student and a practitioner of politics. I quickly discovered that Mr. Douglas liked ideas more than personalities. Some time ago Senator Carter Glass had said that a Senator's first duty was to his state. I wondered whether Mr. Douglas would agree. "No, I cannot," he said, recalling Edmund Burke. "A legislator's prime duty is to the nation, then to his state, and finally to his party. The trouble with the United States is that we have made government the vehicle of so many special favors that the legislator's sense of duty to the nation is overlaid by the competition for those favors. His district or state will give him no peace. In these circumstances it is difficult for a legislator to remain true to his convictions."

It is very rare to find a public man who matches his performance with his precepts. Jesse Jones once made a penciled note at a bankers' meeting in which the Administration was being flayed. He passed it on to Will Rogers. Will explained afterward that the note enumerated the millions of money that the critical bankers still owed the RFC for bailing them out. Businessmen will talk of "free competition" and hurry out to a meeting of a trade association called to discuss "holding prices firm" or to a government hearing called to press for another boost in the tariff. Therefore I made bold to ask Douglas:

"Do you feel satisfied with your record?"

"Frankly, I don't," replied Mr. Douglas, a shadow instead of a rebuke coming over his face. "I'll freely confess that of my many mistakes two remain on my conscience."

It seemed so strange to hear a public man confessing instead of burying derelictions that I must have looked my surprise.

"No, they are not exactly heinous,"

(Continued on page 15)

The Oil War in Japan

Military Strategists, All-Powerful in the Island Empire, Have Made Extreme Demands Upon Foreign Companies, Which They Resist, and the Result Is a High Political Deadlock

By Barbara Wertheim

HANDSOME AND OPULENT, the white marble building of the Socony-Vacuum Company glitters in the sun that beats down on the Yokohama Bund, but inside the building there is an atmosphere grim and uneasy. For the last year the company, chief American oil enterprise in Japan, has been operating in the red. Now it awaits a decision of the Japanese Government which may make it impossible to operate at all.

Already Japan has pushed American and other foreign oil companies out of Manchuria through the application of the Manchoukuo Oil Monopoly Law. That the foreign companies withdrew of their own accord rather than supply Manchuria with oil under conditions stipulated by the monopoly would be the Japanese defense, and an accurate way of putting it. But a profitable business of almost half a century's standing is not abandoned willingly.

Making it imperative that the oil companies withdraw was the consideration that, if they continued to operate under terms dictated by the Japanese, it would not be long before similar terms were enforced in Korea and ultimately in Japan itself. The Japanese market is of considerably more value than the Manchurian; thus, in the hope of safeguarding the former, British and Americans sacrificed the latter. Their action in relinquishing Manchuria was considered a mere gesture by the Japanese, who believed the oil companies would circumvent the monopoly by selling increased amounts to Dairen (which, being in the Kwantung Leased Territory, is outside the scope of the monopoly) and permit Dairen to re-export these supplies to Manchoukuo. To serve the cause of the monopoly was, however, the last thing the foreign companies intended. The harder it was for Manchoukuo to obtain oil under the reign of the monopoly the less would be the likelihood that Japan would repeat the experiment at home. So the companies have refused to sell to Dairen more than the city actually requires, meanwhile hoping that Manchoukuo will find life very difficult under the monopoly.

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On the other side, there is an effort to undermine the foreign companies' opposition to the Oil Industry Control Law, the law which regulates the oil business in Japan proper and which has been causing all the trouble between the companies and the Government during the last six months. The Government has been insisting on strict fulfillment of the letter of the law, while the oil companies have refused compliance because of the drastic nature of some of the terms involved. Sporadic and inconclusive negotiations have dragged on for months. But there is for the moment a lull which seems to presage an important decision one way or another. It is this decision which the British and American oil companies in Japan are now awaiting.

Of the terms of the Oil Industry Control Law the most controversial is that requiring oil companies, both Japanese and foreign, to store six months' oil supply at their own expense. No other country supplied by foreign oil ever has demanded more than three months' storage. To comply with the law would mean purchase of land on which to build new tanks, construction of the tanks themselves, extra insurance on the increased amount of oil in storage, to say nothing of the cost of the extra oil itself. Depending on the extent of business done in the last six months, each company would be required to store a varying amount, but with this variation in mind the total cost would be in the neighborhood of 30,000,000 yen, or nearly $9,000,000.

Exorbitant enough in itself, the requirement does not consider that, in addition, the companies have been doing business at a loss because of the low price of gasoline, said to be lower than in any other country, and also that they are given no guarantee about the future. They are assured neither a share in the increased demand nor of being able to do business on the same scale as in the past.

So much for the surface picture of the situation. Beneath the surface, however, potent forces are operating which make the issue more significant to both Japan and the United States than is apparent at first sight. What is at stake is really the power of the military, for it is they who are forcing on their country a policy not only calculated to antagonize other countries but also likely to prove detrimental in the long run to the best interests of Japan herself.

Scratch almost any problem in Japanese public affairs and one finds the military. The oil dispute is no exception. Behind the six months' storage demand are the army and navy, whose fixed idea it is that Japan must have oil on hand in case of an emergency. On domestic production she can rely for only about 6 per cent of the total supply, so that in the event of war and blockade, and with no extra foreign oil stored in the country, her cherished fleet would lie helpless for lack of fuel and her army would have to stay at home for lack of transportation. To provide against such a disaster the military are determined to make up for Japan's lack of natural self-sufficiency in oil by an artificial self-sufficiency, as near as is possible.

AN AMERICAN OIL SERVICE STATION IN YOKOHAMA

The result was the six months' storage plan which, in effect, means that they are asking foreign companies to pay for Japan's military preparations. The military alone refuse to recognize the excessive nature of the demand. Everyone else involved recognizes it—Japanese oil companies, as well as foreign, the Japanese Foreign Office, as well as our State Department. Protests from the Japanese companies are restrained by loyalty to their Government, a concept deeply ingrained in the Japanese national character. Nevertheless they would be as delighted as Socony and Shell if the storage requirement were withdrawn. The Japanese Government, in its civil departments as distinct from the military, also would not be sorry if the whole matter could be quietly shelved.

Only indirectly has the Foreign Office been involved in the dispute, the negotiations having fallen on the shoulders of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry. There has been no hint whatever that the army or navy has any interest in the matter. Everyone knew that the plan was the brainchild of the War Office, but, in accordance with the Japanese tradition that it is the appearance that counts and not the reality, a polite fiction was maintained. Each time a new point arose Minister Machida would excuse himself on the ground that he must consult his colleagues. Then, as everyone was aware, he would trot over to the War Office to obtain permission to accept or reject whatever suggestion had been made. This much-harassed gentleman doubtless wished he had never heard of the storage clause, but he was powerless to alter the determination of the military.

The reason for the stubbornness of the War and Navy Departments was the feeling that they were invincible. For observers outside the country it is difficult to realize the degree of high-handedness which the military in Japan arrogate to themselves. Because they have never met very formidable resistance they have never been defeated, and this fact engenders in them a sense of power which they mean to exercise to the limit. Nobody, they feel, can stop them. They appear to believe that they can acquire anything they want by simply riding roughshod over whatever obstacles they may meet.

No doubt Mr. Machida has explained repeatedly the disadvantages of the oil storage scheme: the ill-feeling it will arouse, the likelihood that the foreign companies might withdraw, and in that contingency the insecurity of relying on independent oil shippers for the Japanese supply. So far, such arguments seem to have had little or no effect on the military, who remain determined to have the oil and have it at someone's else expense.

That the Government should pay the cost of putting in the extra tankage was a solution proposed on behalf of both the foreign and Japanese companies. The Treasury would be the Department asked to make the contribution. But the veteran Finance Minister, Takahashi, announced that no funds for this purpose were available. He added the suggestion—for Takahashi is one of the few men in the public life of Japan who does and says what he likes—that the expense be defrayed from the military budget. With regret, the army and navy replied that they needed the money for other purposes. Thus the only attempt at an equitable solution of the problem reached a dead end.

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Oct. 1 was the date originally set for enforcement of the compulsory storage provision. In view of developments—or lack of them—the action of the Cabinet in mid-September in postponing the date to June 30, 1936, was to have been expected. Face has been saved to the extent that the word "postponement" was not actually used and that delay was conditioned upon the oil companies obtaining permission from the Minister of Commerce and Industry. But although a breathing spell has thus been provided, the period of uncertainty for the oil companies has again been prolonged.

Meanwhile, the foreign companies have made no preparations for buying more land, building more tanks or importing more oil. The three months' requirement they have fulfilled, but with a united front they are firm against going a step further. As is only natural, they cannot afford to do other than proceed on the hope that the Japanese Government ultimately will give way. And the considered opinion of observers close to the scene of conflict is that this time the Government probably will do just that or, at any rate, that it will effect a compromise not unfavorable to the companies. For once, the military may be forced to yield, because in the end it is Japan who needs the oil and it is Standard and Shell who have it. Other sources are, of course, being frantically explored, but with little success.

Furthermore, withdrawal of the foreign companies would mean that the extra storage would have to be provided entirely by the Japanese companies, which already have strained themselves to the financial breaking point to put in the tankage required of them by the present law. Nippon Oil, one of the largest of the domestic firms, has reached the limit of its credit and cannot borrow another cent. For the Japanese companies to put in double the storage amount, their own and the foreign companies' as well, would cost them approximately 60,000,000 yen, which they cannot afford, by any stretch of the imagination. The Government would either have to pay for the storage itself or let the matter drop.

* * *

Another reason Japan cannot risk forcing out the foreign companies is that then she would have to build up her refining capacity to a much larger extent than she has already done. For some time the Government actually did seek to increase the countries' refineries so that Japan could dispense with imports of refined oil and buy crude oil instead. But, in the process of refining, a large amount of by-products is produced, for which the market in Japan is glutted. Japanese refineries have been forced to dump these by-products in China at considerable loss and therefore hesitate to increase their refining capacity beyond its present level.

If such arguments as these are not sufficient to make the military give way, it is still doubtful if they will be able to surmount the final obstacle—the cost. The foreign companies cannot be expected to pay it when they already are operating at a loss, with prices as they are, and without guarantees of future business. The Japanese companies cannot pay for it; the Treasury will not. Obviously the conclusion is that if the army and navy insist on having the extra oil they will have to pay for it themselves.

But when the military conceived the six months' storage proposal, the prospect of paying the bill did not enter into their scheme of things. It seems probable that this unwelcome obstacle to their well-laid plans may force them to admit defeat: Complete surrender of the six months' requirement cannot, of course, be expected. That would cause too great a loss of face to the Government. But an agreement half way between the positions of the foreign companies and the army and navy probably will be reached.

The Ministry of Commerce and Industry, between now and the end of June, "expects to work out the problem of oil storage smoothly and uninterruptedly by adopting proper measures." The final decision when it comes will be significant not only in its effect on the future of the oil business. If, as is almost certain, the decision turns out to be a compromise, it will be of universal interest as a sign that the Japanese military can be checked, omnipotent though they believe themselves to be.

Beautiful, But Dummies

Those Enchanting Mannequins Occupying Many of the Best Shop Windows Are Completely Devoted to Their Work and Are Well Cut Out for It, Thanks to Their Talented Sponsors

By Janet Mabie

Photo, Dana B. Merrill

One of the More "Sophisticated" of Ray Dumont's Mannequins.

TO PARAPHRASE MR. WILL CUPPY, the thing nowadays is how to tell your friends from the department store window mannequins. That's because of such people as Lester Gaba, and Miss Ray Dumont. Not forgetting the Paris Exposition of 1925.

Up to 1925, if you got mixed up in a department store window you couldn't tell whether you were in Mrs. Jarley's wax works or in a bad dream. The ladies and gentlemen that clothes were shown on were great, stout, formidable creatures who yielded about as much to velvet and lace fripperies as the Rock of Gibraltar.

But then came the Paris Exposition. Someone had a mild attack of revolution, and anything at the exposition in the form of a mannequin blossomed out into a furious kind of modernism, all points and silver paint. Figures for window decoration always follow the trend in furniture and all the mannequins took on the Brancusi manner, billiard ball heads, with a dot for the nose, and eyes barely indicated, the whole painted in weird colors, chromium, walnut, gold, what not? The idea leaped the Atlantic and American stores burst forth with window colonies of grotesques, and it was simply too much for some American experts on window designing who still had their feet on the ground, and they decided something had to be done.

* * *

Ruth Fleischer was editing a magazine called Advertising Arts, and she ran across Lester Gaba somewhere, and she said, "Look here, this window dressing business is getting pretty bad; why don't you write something for me about it?" And Mr. Gaba was pretty surprised, because he had never had anything to do with window decoration, but had been working industriously with soap sculptures for people like Procter & Gamble, and the du Ponts. True, when a du Pont fabric was shown in a dress in Best's windows in New York, they sometimes made a little exhibit of the soap sculptures, too, for those were the figure medium the du Ponts had used to advertise the material.

Well, anyhow, Gaba wrote a piece for Miss Fleischer. And pretty soon he went to a party, and at it he met Miss Mary Lewis, who is vice-president of Best's, and she said, "Look here, I saw that thing you wrote for Ruth Fleischer. Why don't you design some mannequins for our windows?" And he was more surprised than ever, because his soap sculptures were just little things, and mannequins for windows had to be great big, life-size figures. And he said, slowly, "Well, I don't know exactly why I don't. But I suppose it's because, if I did, I wouldn't know what to do with them when they were finished." And Miss Lewis laughed and said, "You design 'em; I'll buy 'em." And he said, "You really mean it?" And Miss Lewis said, "Yes, if you can get the quality into life-size figures that you do in soap, they would be wonderful. Anyhow, have a try."

What Mr. Gaba had said in the piece for Miss Fleischer was that he thought figures to show clothes in store windows should have youth, and freshness and glamour, and not look as if they were on their way to shake their umbrellas at someone who threw old newspapers on the sidewalks.

So he set to work to see if he could design some mannequins that Miss Lewis could buy. He had to laugh at himself, for he never expected to be doing such a thing. But, then, he never really expected to be a soap sculptor either, and if he could be that, he could probably be a designer of mannequins.

Mr. Gaba was born in Hannibal, Missouri, and he doesn't look anything like Mark Twain, but he has a sense of humor. He would have to, for when he gave up the foregoing and the succeeding information, he was in the midst of moving into a new apartment and it was about 10 o'clock in the morning, and anyone who can be in a good humor at 10 o'clock in the morning when he is also in the act of moving, surrounded by boxes and bales and the evidence of several invaluable possessions having been smashed by the moving men, that person is indubitably possessed of a sense of humor.

Well, as has been said, he was born in Hannibal. His father owned a store, but that never put ideas of soap sculpture or any other form of art into his head. Immune to the suggestion that he could have a job in the store when he grew up, the boy spent most of his time out of school up in the attic, drawing on the walls, and on pieces of paper. Procter & Gamble established their first soap sculpture contest when he was about 10, and he wanted to enter it, because a woman in Chicago, who knew he liked to draw, sent him a sheet from The Christian Science Monitor which had a story about the contest. He tried and tried to make some figures out of soap, and they were pretty bad, and he got very discouraged.

So he went to school the allotted time, and the first chance he got he went off to Chicago, where he got a job in the shipping department of Marshall Field's, with the general idea that he might become an artist. A man found out about his wanting to be an artist, and bought him a course at an art school, but in the perverse way of some youngsters, it seemed that that wasn't the way he wanted to approach art. So he went to the class every night, stayed long enough to get his card punched, and then went away, intent on making arrangements with art some other way.

But one night something caught his interest, and he stayed for a while, and a girl looked over his shoulder at what he was doing, and she thought it was pretty good, and she gave him a note to the poster department of Balaban & Katz, the theater people, and he got a job there designing posters. He stayed five years. He sketched in his spare time.

* * *

He came to New York, with a note to Miss Neysa McMein. She sent him with his sketches to the art director of an advertising agency, not primarily for the sketches, but for the little soap figures which he had also been doing, and which she thought were better than the sketches, as indeed they were. But when he got to the art director he forgot to show him the little soap men, and the director called up Miss McMein and said, "What under the sun was that you sent me?" And it came out that he hadn't seen the soap sculptures, so Miss McMein made Gaba go back and show those, and he got a chance to do some magazine covers and things, and that was what he was doing when he wrote the piece for Miss Fleischer, and Miss Lewis asked him to design mannequins for her windows.

Well, the figures he made for Miss Lewis came out pretty well and he got the idea that maybe, as there had been the Gibson Girl, she could now be succeeded by the Gaba Girl. They gave a party at the Biltmore for the first six he designed, giving them all names and dressing them in beautiful clothes and lovely jewels. One was named Erika, because Mr. Gaba once knew a man who came to this country from Europe and was so delighted with it that he dropped the "Am" and named his daughter Erika, out of appreciation.

Well, it helped change the whole idea of figures for window dressing. Whereas the old wax-figure idea in mannequins had been realism, it was realism of a rather frightening sort. Mr. Gaba thought if there was a little more naturalness and a little less Nice Nellyism it would make the windows look—well, more inviting. The purpose of putting things in department store windows is to get people to come in and buy, not chill them into running in the other direction at high speed. He knew, too, that there are people walking around in the world today who have freckles, and some who even have pigeon toes. All right; let the mannequins be natural. Put one with freckles and a tomboy look alongside another uppity looking young lady with a Devonshire cream complexion, and you have a scene which is far more natural to the eye of the buying public than the waxy dumbunnies of yesterday's store windows.

In the beginning Mr. Gaba intended to make all his own mannequins, but it got to be too much of a job, so he only designs them, and a company then builds them.

Figures of men? Well, he's done one, but it's sort of in the class with the Cardiff giant as far as he is concerned; some day he may design some more, but at the moment he can get up surprisingly little steam about it. Meanwhile, department stores are muddling along for male mannequins with refinements on the old wax model tradition or with wood cutouts, dolled up with paint and tans it is hoped everyone will believe they got at Palm Beach.

But mannequins of children! That's a business, too. And that brings us to Miss Ray Dumont.

Miss Dumont is a very humorous young woman who got into the business of making child mannequins just about the time Mr. Gaba was doing soap sculptures at a good, lively clip. Ask her what made her go into designing child mannequins and she'll laugh, and say it was because she didn't know enough to keep out of it. That makes it sound as if it were a risky business, with lots of grief. But you can't listen to her five minutes without realizing that it is, on the contrary and as the saying goes, more fun than a barrel of monkeys. (Though one wonders idly what an actual barrel of actual monkeys would really be like.)

Well, anyhow, Miss Dumont, who looks and walks like Amelia Earhart and works in overalls—blue jean overalls—was doing fashion drawings, and she looked around and got the idea that

(Continued on page 13)

Frederick Bradley, Photo

MR. LESTER GABA AND TWO MODEL YOUNG LADIES

They Are Model Young Ladies Because They Know Their Places and Keep to Them, Because They Do Not Ask for More Than They Are Given, and Because They Never Complain That They "Have Nothing to Wear."

In Darkest Club-Land

Scores of Retreats Have Offered Big Chairs and Bountiful Meals to Generations of Londoners, But Changing Times Are Reducing Their Numbers and Altering Standards

By Ernest H. Rann

ONE OF THE "EXCLUSIVE" RETREATS © E. O. Hoppé

This Is Boodle's Club, in St. James's Street. It Was Established in 1762 and is "Social and Nonpolitical."

IF ONE MAY USE an old comparison it would be easier to imagine Hamlet without the Prince of Denmark than the West End of London without its clubs. They have existed now for nearly 250 years—White's, the earliest of them, dates from 1698—and while the oldest and strongest of them continue, others come and others go, and London clubs go on for ever.

It has been said with truth that the club habit as it exists in London has no counterpart in any other capital in Europe—Paris, Rome or Madrid; they may have their resorts for lounge, gossip and an occasional game of cards, but nothing like the serious establishments such as you may see in St. James's Street and Pall Mall and, to a lesser extent, in Piccadilly, where behind a generous expanse of plate glass may be noticed the lofty rooms set with comfortable easy chairs and wherein you may catch an occasional glimpse of solemn, liveried attendants.

A century ago there were about 25 leading clubs in London; today, the number of clubs is more than 150. In two and a half centuries the club habit has developed to that extraordinary extent; but today, owing to the decay of Victorianism, to the war, to high taxation and the pressing need for economy, and the change in some of our social habits, clubs and club life in London have altered to a considerable extent.

The modern London club had its origin in the tavern and the coffee-house, where small groups of people met for discussion and the exchange of gossip on special evenings of the week. From this kind of thing it was easy for the coterie of a well-known house of refreshment to take over the exclusive use of the premises, to install the landlord as manager, and then settle themselves down more comfortably than many of them would have been at home.

White's Club, the oldest club in London, and first known as White's Chocolate House, came about in this way. At first anybody could walk in who could afford the penny which White charged for admission, and who had money enough in his pocket to order the "drawer" to bring him a dish of chocolate. But when a belted earl found himself sitting at the same table as a highwayman who had escaped Tyburn, he began to think that an institution on a less democratic basis might be desirable. The proprietor, finding that his aristocratic customers paid him best, thought the same, and so White's came to be established.

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The pretensions of the men who occupied the famous Bow Window at White's were enormous. They ate in their hats, as all the world in St. James's Street could see, and after anxious debate it was decided that no greeting of any kind should pass to an outsider, not even to the wife of a member or any other lady. Hither to White's came Beau Brummell, the famous dandy, and when he was asked to repay a loan of £100 he answered, "I paid you when I nodded to you from the Bow Window at White's, and said, 'How d'ye do, Jimmy?'" Such was the reputation of White's!

Many members of old-fashioned clubs still wear their hats while sitting in the morning rooms or smoking rooms, and only remove them when they go in to lunch or dinner.

Boodle's, another famous club in St. James's Street, dates from 1762. It is entirely "social and nonpolitical" in its stated object today. It was established for country people of rank and position, and so many were the baronets on its strength at one time that, on the announcement, "Sir John, you are wanted," a dozen members would rise to their feet at once.

At Boodle's, one may add, there was a cohort of discreet servants in black, and the light of tall wax candles was reflected from the black tables. Nothing so vulgar as a bill was ever seen; your account was posted to you once a year, about Christmas time.

* * *

Windham's, in St. James's Square, keeps up the old idea that a club is a member's home in the permission given to members to bring in game or fish to be cooked in the club kitchen. But the game or fish must not have been bought; it must have been shot or caught in the member's own preserves; or it must be of the nature of a gift. Fruit is admitted, also, but that must be from the member's own garden. The "tipping" of club servants is forbidden in the majority of London clubs; Windham's fines a member seven guineas for doing so.

Mr. Joseph Choate, when American Ambassador in London, used to tell of a club where the "no-tip" rule was in force and gambling was forbidden. One evening, when four members were having a quiet hand, they were approached by William, the head waiter, who shook his head with sad solemnity.

"We are indeed gambling," one of the players admitted. "After all, I don't suppose it's the first time you have seen one of the rules broken."

"No," said William, with unbroken gravity; "during my 40 years here I've seen every rule broken—except that against tipping the club waiter."

The decay of Victorianism and even of Edwardianism brought about many changes in London club life. In the days of the pork-pie hat and the crinoline, men and women lived in different worlds. A cynical bishop once said that a club was a place "where women cease from troubling and the weary are at rest," and George Augustus Sala gave a definition of a "club" as "a weapon used by Savages to keep the white woman at a distance." The quip has more point when it is realized that the Savage Club is one of the best known of these institutions.

But today women not only have clubs of their own—such as the Empress, the Forum, the Lyceum, and the New Century; but nearly every club whose precincts have hitherto been sacred to man is ready to admit women, though still only as guests. The Junior Constitutional does so, at week ends, as part of its bid for increasing popularity. The Devonshire Club—of which Oliver Wendell Holmes, Chauncey Depew and Bret Harte were members—has abandoned its exclusive political character and welcomes ladies as guests in a special set of their rooms, and hopes for their benefit to take over the house next door, where Horace Walpole wrote his famous letters. "You may say, dear lady," said a member of the committee to the first woman visitor, "we are trusting to your sex to bring us to life again."

On the theory that one good turn deserves another, the Alexandra, the oldest and most exclusive women's club in London, celebrated its jubilee recently by deciding to admit men within its portals. The change was partly due to financial reasons, but the secretary candidly admitted that "we had either to allow men on the premises or to close down." It was a mighty concession. When the club was founded it was under the patronage of the Princess of Wales, afterward Queen Alexandra; and even King Edward was once refused admission when calling for his wife, and kept outside while a message was sent to her in the dining room.

* * *

Gone are many of the once-cherished customs of the old clubs; at Arthur's and Boodle's there was a well-known rule that silver given in change had to be absolutely clean, and to have been plunged into boiling water, then put into a wash-leather bag, and swung round until the coins were dry. Arthur's is still jealous of change, and also of strangers, and knows its dinners to be fully worth the price asked for them. Not half a century ago many of the clubs stamped your letters free; but today you pay for your own postage. Since it was founded, nearly a hundred years ago, the National Club, whose aims are said to be "Protestant and social," has maintained the custom of prayers for members and servants at 9 o'clock each morning.

Gone, of course, are the days when a father entered the name of his infant son on the candidate book of the Reform or the Carlton. The entrance fee to each is 40 guineas ($200), but there is no overpowering pressure on the doors. Arthur's, Boodle's and Brooks's still charge 30 guineas for admission; but in many cases the entrance fee to a London club has been suspended, if not abolished.

It is the age of the young man, who, if he wants club life at all, wants something more cheerful than the gloomy solitudes of which many of the old-fashioned clubs consisted; who prefers to take a turn in the swimming bath or at squash rackets rather than slumber in an easy chair; he wants a "dining club," not a "place where one can dine," and he need not say, as Landseer remarked at the Athenaeum, "They say there's nothing like leather; this steak is." The young man wants a club, but not such a club as his father had. He eats less and drinks less; he spends less time at the billiard table and more in the open air. One club which provides athletic facilities trebled its membership in 25 years, and now has a waiting list of 500.

Just in proportion as London clubs are meeting the changed conditions of the day so are they flourishing, and so may they count on doing so. Club life, as it was known in prewar days, is dead as the dodo; but a newer and healthier club life is springing into being.

Room for the World

On the Crystal Bridge of the Mapparium, Unique Representation of the Globe, Peoples of All Lands Meet—and Suddenly Comprehend Mankind's Unity, With the Need for World Friendship

By Henry Edison Williams and Herbert B. Nichols

SPECIAL ILLUSTRATIONS IN FULL COLOR ON PAGES 8 AND 9

IT IS CALLED a mapparium —"a place for the map." But Virgil might call it an *amicabilitarium*— "a place for friendship."

In the four or five months since its opening, during which some 50,000 visitors have passed through it, the spherical map room in the new Christian Science Publishing House in Boston, Massachusetts, has revealed a gratifying quality. Not only does it make possible a comprehensive grasp of earth's land and water masses; it likewise has the apparent faculty of inducing thoughts of interdependence, mutual responsibility, neighborliness and universal good will.

Viewed merely as a contribution to cartography, the mapparium is an achievement in its own right. It is the only map of its kind in the world. It represents in its unusual adaptation of materials the overcoming of many technical and natural science obstacles. It unquestionably affords the best opportunity anywhere available for gaining a correct impression of the relationship of land and water surfaces.

* * *

In one respect at least it is comparable to the Grand Canyon of the Colorado: None of the descriptions thus far written about it seem to prepare visitors for what they see. The problem lies in trying to draw word pictures of a complete map of the world, accurately projected on a large globe so that it may be viewed in its entirety from a single point of vantage.

The mapparium, in short, is this: A sphere, 30 feet in diameter, the framework of which is bronze, so constructed as to form 10-degree latitudinal and longitudinal divisions, within which are fixed sections of glass painted on the concave side which represents exactly the whole surface of the earth as it appears in its true spherical shape on the outside of the great ball which we know as the earth. The topography of the surface is not represented. Through this translucent sphere there extends a glass platform or runway which permits visitors to pass through the spherical room and gaze about at a world from pole to pole which is a true projection of the world's outer face.

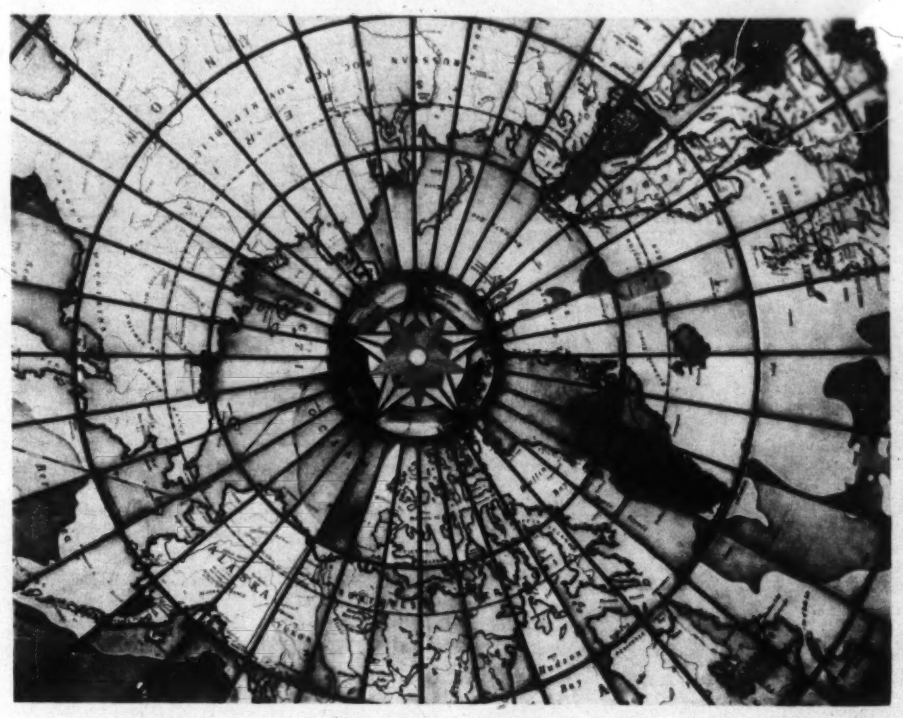
Speaking in terms of completeness, in accents of curve and color, the mapparium adds to its geographic service a quietly permeative, although unvoiced, sense that after all the earth is a simple, intimate place, rightly designed for friendship and unity.

* * *

The theme which clarifies Hendrik Willem Van Loon's "Geography" seems remarkably practicable and understandable in this room, where even the colors which identify the different nations on the map merge and blend and embrace the visitors in a radiant composite. It is very easy in such surroundings to say with Van Loon: "We are all of us fellow passengers on the same planet and we are all of us equally responsible for the happiness and well-being of the world in which we live."

Despite earth's lurid history, translated by natural science from records of whirling gases, shifting masses and maelstroms of heat and cold; despite biology's bewildering evolutionary meanderings from the lagoons of first-formed seas to the man of today; despite all the "fabrics of a dream" which go to make up the material concept of earth and its inhabitants, the mapparium presents earth as a simple and glowing idea, the prisms of which radiate peace and high purpose and vast harmonies.

The guides explain that first drawings of the map were prepared; then the map data was drawn on cartoons made to fit the size of the glass sections; these were placed on the back of the plain glass sections, and the details of the cartoons were then traced on the surface of the glass. Next especially prepared colors were sprayed onto the glass between the boundary lines marking political divisions and land and water. The glass was then placed in a kiln and baked until the colors were fused into the glass. A separate baking was required for each color tone, thus making the colors permanent and giving the effect of European glass of the fourteenth century. Eight months' work is represented in the 608 sections.



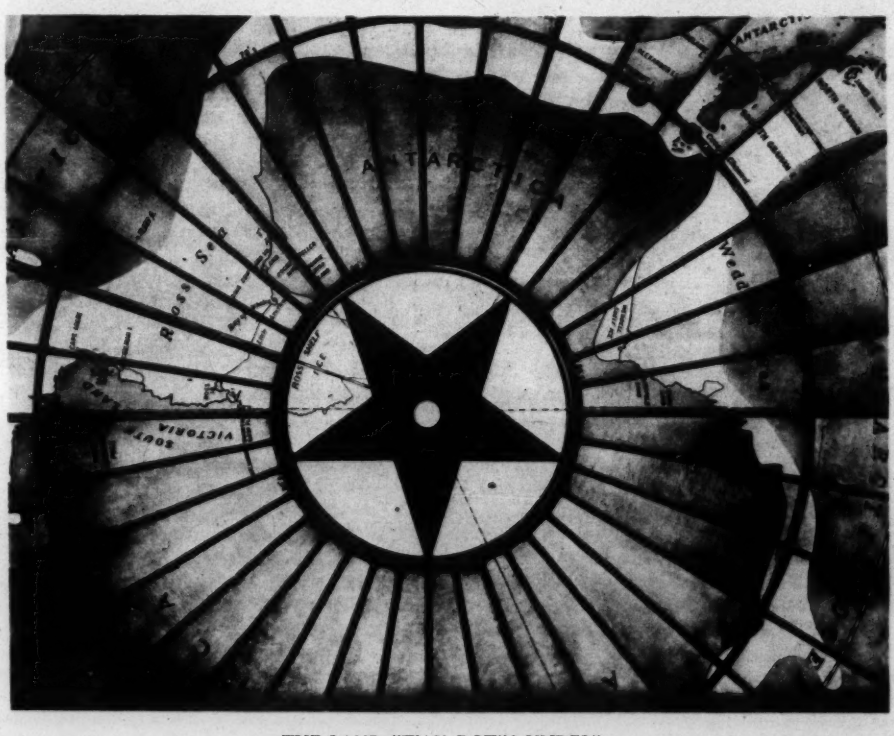
THE "NORTHERN STAR"

Overhead, the Visitor to the Mapparium Discovers that Alaska, Greenland, Norway, and Siberia Cluster About the Axis of the Earth. He Recalls the Struggle and Hardship Explorers Endured to Reach the Center of that Star, Always a Challenging Bulls-eye to the Adventurer. And He Recalls How Emancipated Men of This Generation Have Flown, in Airship and Plane, Across the Ice and Water of That Desolate Top of the World.

There are three openings into the globe: an entrance from the main stair hall, another from the reception room, and a window aperture from the main lobby. The entrances from hall and reception room are connected by a glass bridge, the framework of which is made of aluminum and stainless steel, the floor and sides being of structural glass from 1 to 1½ inches thick. Ventilation is arranged by a current of air which comes in under the bridge and is drawn out at the north pole. Clocks placed about on the equatorial line, where meridians mark the changes of time zones, make it possible to know the time at any moment in any section of the world. The illumination consists of about 300 electric lights placed outside the sphere. Their effect, in addition to flooding the room with a colorful glow, is to give the sense that the land masses stand out, the mountains have height, the waters have depth.

* * *

Many globes of the world have been constructed since Martin Beheim of Nurnberg, Germany, fashioned, in 1492 the oldest European model extant, and there are many map rooms in different parts of the world. But no equal is known to the architectural and cartographical achievement expressed by the mapparium. Indeed, many erudite visitors predict that the mapparium is likely to set a new fashion in map making that will be widely adopted in centers of learning. The nearest thing to it at present, however, is the "globarium," designed by Prof. Eduard Ratzer for the Paris Exposition scheduled for 1937.



THE LAND "WAY DOWN UNDER"

Looking Through the Glass Bridge Which Takes the Visitor Into This Wonderland, or Glancing Over Its Edges, the Vast Stretches About the South Pole Reveal Themselves. The Southern Hemisphere Is Almost All Water. Here, Whalers and Explorers Have Pushed to the Edges of the Ice Barrier and as Far as the Pole. Although Admiral Byrd Flew Across the Pole in 1929, the Star, Indicating More or Less Unmapped Territory, Is Much Larger About the South Pole Than It Is About the North Pole.

Perhaps the secret of the uniqueness of this effort may be traced to the ideal which motivated the architect, Chester Lindsay Churchill, in working out the design. Not only was Mr. Churchill seeking a contribution to human knowledge; he likewise sought to epitomize that sense of world-consciousness which characterizes the efforts of the vast printing and distributing organization concerned with the circulation of Christian Science literature.

That the architect proved himself likewise a seer is indicated by Rufus Steele's remark in "The March of the Nations" column when the completed map was first exhibited. "The mapparium," said Mr. Steele, "fits into the new Publishing House as belongingly as any stately pillar in the foyer. It bespeaks the world today, and while the visitor lingers on the crystal bridge he hears faintly the rumble of presses printing in nearly a score of languages."

Today that statement might be paraphrased to say that "while the presses rumble, unheard in the mapparium, the visitors on the crystal bridge speak in a score of languages," for, as the fame of the mapparium spreads, more visitors from farther points find their way to the entrance at One Norway Street and more nationalities mingle on the transparent "bridge of amity." Indeed, it is reported that on one Saturday in July visitors to the mapparium, in addition to the usual numbers from different parts of the United States, Great Britain, Germany and France, registered from such far-away regions as Iceland, British Guiana, Java, Tahiti, Czechoslovakia, Hammerfest, Norway, and even from Little America.

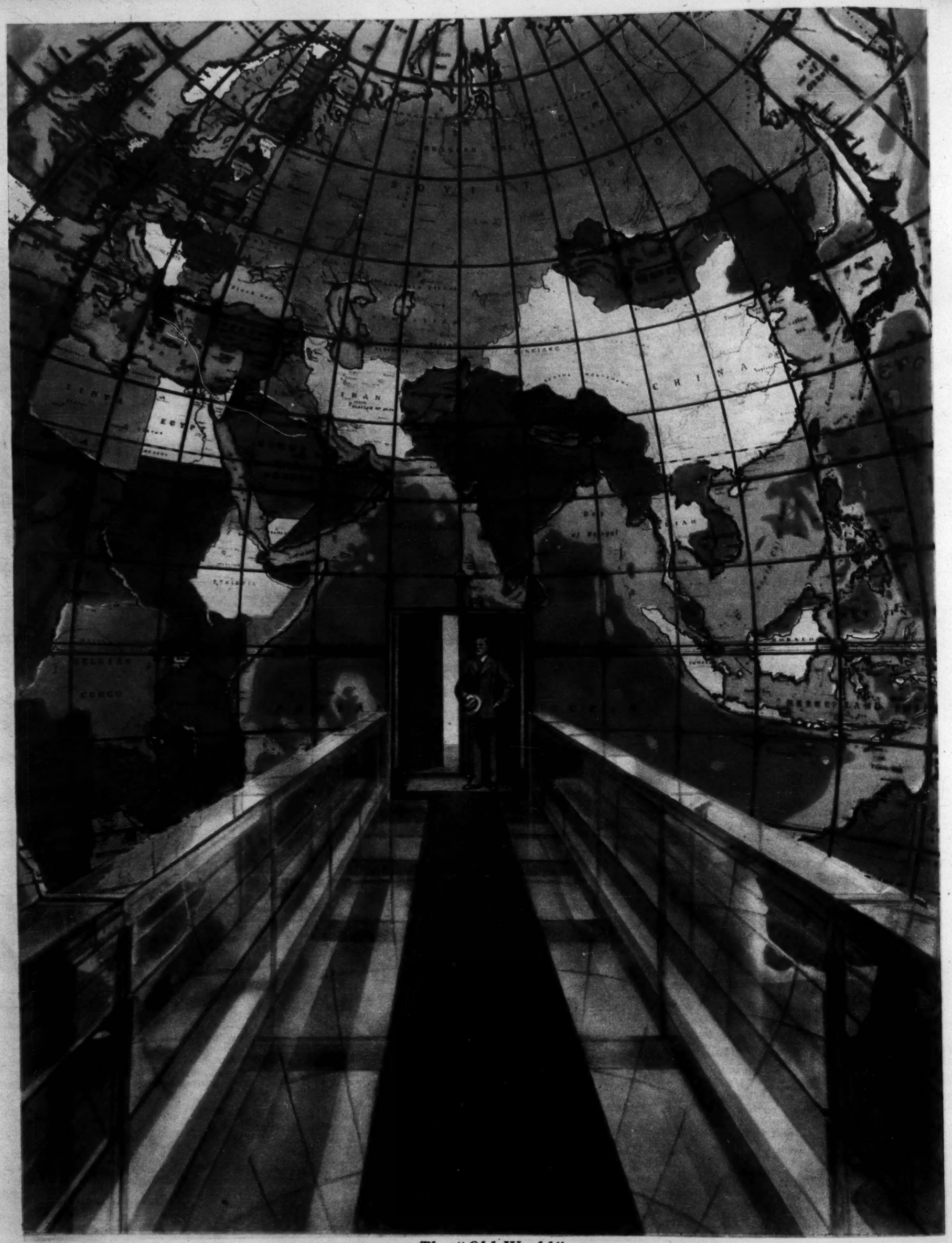
* * *

And what was the common reaction of all these people from distant lands, brought together within this sphere, the inner surface of which presents the whole outer surface of the earth with micrometer precision? What was their response to a sense of spaciousness and comprehensiveness comparable to that associated with flying which impresses most visitors? Judging from the most often heard remark, the effect of the mapparium is revealing. It is not: How large! How colorful! How intricate! How unusual! Seldom do these exclamations come to the lips of those who, most of them for the first time, gain here a sudden revealing glimpse of the earth as a whole, a unit. Much more simple is their response. It is most often expressed in such neighborly words as these: "Well, we're pretty close together after all."

The more technically minded visitors, of course, are primarily impressed by the several applications of natural science found in the room. As one visiting astronomer phrased it: "It's like experiencing in miniature the harmony of space and time as visualized by Professor Einstein." And it is a fact that with such a map before one, showing all the land and water areas in their true proportion, space-time relationships break through thought as a novel experience in consciousness. It is quite simple to visualize, for instance, why Colonel Lindbergh flew in a great circle in traveling the shortest distance between New York and Paris.

A favorite occupation of guests in the mapparium is that of locating their own town, state, nation. This is usually accomplished with a sweep of the arm,

(Continued on Page 10)



The "Old World"

Great glowing areas of orange and red dominate the land masses that comprise ancient China, Siberia, India, the Middle East, the Mediterranean lands, and the Continent of Europe—a mere protuberance on the great bulk of Asia.

Here history was made: The civilization of Egypt and the Tigris-Euphrates Valley flourished and was lost, there was the glory that was Greece and the grandeur that was Rome, Alexander the Great marched, Genghis Khan and the Manchu Emperors ruled, Jesus trod the roads of Palestine, Marco Polo pressed eastward, Gaûtama Buddha and Mohammed and Confucius bespoke new ideals for humanity, Caesar, Hannibal, Plato, Socrates, Charlemagne, Attila, King Richard, the Crusaders, and a thousand other supernumeraries played parts on this great stage, before the historians and artists and soldiers and scholars and statesmen of more recent centuries appeared in the wings to begin the first act of that stirring drama known as "Modern History."

Before the sweeping expanse of this hemisphere, the imaginative may re-live, in thought, those stirring events and meet those commanding figures, those revolutionary thinkers, those artistic geniuses who have helped to make the world what it is today. They will understand that those on the stage are as interesting as their predecessors.

The "New World"

The bluebird, signifying "hope," has given his color to the western hemisphere. There the great blue seas lured the navigators of old—Leif Ericson, and his Viking brothers, Amerigo Vespucci, Columbus, Magellan, Cortez, Vasco da Gama, Captain Cook, Drake, Sir Walter Raleigh, de Balboa—names to conjure with. They discovered —for the Old World—the great land that stretches from pole to pole, and which bears the name of "America"—North, Central, and South—and the spatter of islands, large and small, especially in the Caribbean and South Seas. Yet, before them, there were the Mayas, the Incas, and other peoples of a great civilization.

Again, to stand before this huge map, translucent in blues, orange, red, yellow, and green, brings a new conception of geography, and a new appreciation of the world's essential one-ness. Names of far places that have been mere names suddenly take on a meaning and an intimate sort of appeal. They become, somehow, real places—places where other men and women live and work, places that might be visited. It fires the imagination, again, but in a different way. The Old World stirs one's interest in past civilization, in the historic tradition. The New World stirs one to adventure to new exploits—to activity and movement.

(Continued from Page 7)

a proud pointing, and a surprised admission: "Why, we're not so far from Boston as we thought." And as for the home town: Sometimes it's a little rural place near—oh, say Butte, Montana. Sometimes it's in Cape Town. Sometimes it breathes of Amazonian jungles. Sometimes it brings strains of a Polovtsian dance. Sometimes it taps the Oriental pageantry of a native state. Sometimes it brings a glimpse of serried ranks saluting a bannered swastika; sometimes—most times—its name is uttered in the quiet syllable of "home."

* * *

Yes, that sense of world consciousness, world friendliness, expands the thoughts of many a visitor to the mapparium. But, occasionally, some guest misses the point. For instance, there were the two gentlemen who entered the Publishing House soon after the permanent name for the globe room had been newly guilded and set in place.

"Ha! 'Mapparium,'" said one of them pompously, and then, with an unconscious mixing of his mappas and his aquas, went on to say: "That must be where they keep the fish."

Visitors to the mapparium are not prone to be critical of such slips, however, for one of the most amazing things about the visit is the sudden and devastating habit the spherical map has of revealing individual lapses in geographical knowledge.

Were you, for example, naïve enough to suppose that the North American continent is due north from South America? That England is directly east of the United States? That the bulk of land masses are about equally divided by the equator? Humph, so were we and so have been thousands of visitors to the mapparium. But the first circular sweep of the eyes upon entering "the room of the map" dispels the illusion. North America is nearly northwest of South America, its east coast mainly running along the same parallel as the west coast of the southern continent. England is directly east of Labrador, not of the United States. The great preponderance of land masses is north of the equator. Naples, Italy, is in the same latitude as New York City and due east from it.

* * *

How sure are you about other geographical facts? It's a most revealing experience to ask oneself some of the questions that are put to the guides daily by mapparium guests.

Where, just for fun, is the Sargasso Sea? Ah, so you thought that too! Well, it's in mid-Atlantic, due east from Florida.

And Easter Island? Quite so; west of Chili.

And Thursday Island? Let's end this suspense. The location is northerly from Australia, in the Torres Strait between Australia and New Guinea.

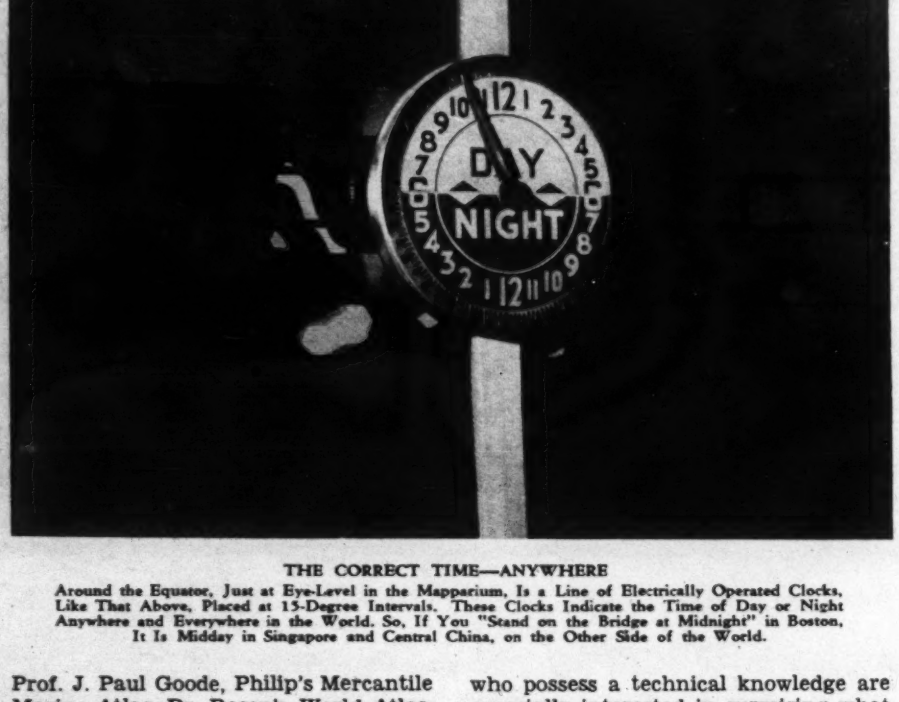
And Pitcairn Island, settled by mutineers of the Bounty? Well, if you're in the mapparium, it's to be found underfoot, just to the left as you cross the bridge to enter the reception room. Doesn't mean anything? All right, then. Pitcairn Island is just south of the Tropic of Capricorn, about midway between Australia and South America, and there's a tremendous lot of Pacific Ocean in that vicinity.

And when someone asks you where to find Cocos Island, what should be your answer? No, there's no catch in it. Your response should be: "Which one?" There are two of them, you know. One, a British possession, northwest of Australia and southwest of Sumatra; the other on the other side of the world, belonging to Costa Rica, and lying about five degrees southwest from that isthmian republic.

Then, too, if you thought the magnetic and the geographic poles one and the same thing, your misconception was one that is shared by a great many visitors who tread the crystal bridge.

Another interesting pastime within the mapparium is that of noting the part that water plays in carving out the world's geography. There, for instance, is the immense expanse of Pacific waters separating Australia from North America and dotted so prolifically with small worlds of romance. And there are the different great drainage systems. And there is the Amazon, stretching across South America with tentacles of water so persistent that, but for a hundred-mile-wide strip of Andean ridges, the northern bulge of South America might well have been an island. And there are the ocean deeps, where sunken valleys make gouges in the floor of the sea deeper than the tallest mountain is high. Look just east of the Philippines for the deepest of the deeps. It shows 34,318 feet soundings. Mount Everest, you know, is something over 29,000 feet.

Speaking of what lies beneath the surface of the sea, a surprising number of visitors want to know where lies the lost Atlantis. And one cartographer, visiting the mapparium, was concerned over the accuracy in naming the deeps to the west of the Sargasso Sea and east of Florida the North American Basin. Authority for thus referring to this "valley" in the Atlantic, however, is found in maps and atlases edited by



THE CORRECT TIME—ANYWHERE

Around the Equator, Just at Eye-Level in the Mapparium, Is a Line of Electrically Operated Clocks, Like That Above, Placed at 15-Degree Intervals. These Clocks Indicate the Time of Day or Night Anywhere and Everywhere in the World. So, If You "Stand on the Bridge at Midnight" in Boston, It Is Midday in Singapore and Central China, on the Other Side of the World.

Prof. J. Paul Goode, Philip's Mercantile Marine Atlas, Dr. Rosen's World Atlas, Stieler's and Andree's atlases and the Atlas of the Italian Touring Club—all of which is indicative of the care taken to achieve strict accuracy in name and position.

This is carried over into the realm of time as well. Following the equatorial line, except in four instances where constructural conditions prevent it, a total of 22 clocks circle the globe within the mapparium. These are set at approximately 15 degree intervals, all but three clocks recording one hour's difference in time; the three exceptions showing about one hour and 20 minutes difference. These clocks are operated by an electric impulse, controlled by a master telechron clock movement, which sends forth an impulse every five minutes, or 12 times an hour. The clocks are checked daily and the master clock, located in the basement just outside the room that contains the mapparium, is under frequent observation. The purpose of these clocks, of course, is to permit visitors to tell the time, day or night, in any section of the world—the enameled faces of the clocks being divided so that light or darkness is indicated. It is understood that as a general thing each 15 degrees in longitude approximates a difference of one hour in time. Going east, an hour is *gained* at each step; i. e., the clocks register an hour later. Going west, each step of 15 degrees *loses* an hour, hence showing an hour earlier.

* * *

This "hickory, dickery, dock" puzzle finds many amusing ramifications on the "bridge of amity," but perhaps the most enlightening experience was that enjoyed by two Australian women who met for the first time within the little world in the Publishing House. One of these women had traveled east, the other west, to reach Boston. Each on her birthday crossed the international date line. The one traveling east had to celebrate her birthday on two successive days, since she gained a day at the line. The one traveling west had no birthday at all, for her birthday was lost by the change in time. The guide to whom this was related knew his Horace Greeley. His remark was: "The moral is, 'Go west young lady.'" . . . Oh, well, you know how guides are.

Then comes the question of color. Into the continents have gone five basic colors—red, yellow, green, purple and orange—and many tints and shades. Into the seas and waters have gone a range of blue. These colors are not intended to characterize the different countries, but are used merely to distinguish the different land divisions. Thus, while all the British possessions are red, the color is likewise used on some other nations; while France and her colonies are all green, other countries also have green. The blue of the seas is easier. It runs from dark blue for the deeps to light blue for the shallows.

Guests are fascinated in tracing out the different utilizations of color, and the different land divisions; and those who possess a technical knowledge are especially interested in surmising what steps and methods were used in procuring the colors. It is well known that most chemicals change colors under intense heat, and that red is especially hard to achieve in fused glass. The fact that a large portion of the glass map utilizes reds, the variations of which mark an achievement in glass coloring comparable only to that associated with the best work of the best Gothic period, indicates that the experiments carried on by chemists and stained-glass experts—in preparing formulas in which oxides of metals and powdered glass were utilized—resulted in at least an approximation of the formulas used by the old masters whose "secrets" were thought to have been lost.

These colors have another amazing faculty and that is the quality of surprise. In their vivid contrasts unexpected portions of the earth's political divisions seem to demand attention. Among the many variations commented upon by visitors are those two purple patches standing forth in the red of British India. These would be Portuguese territory. Flanking Bombay on either side, they are known as Biu and Goa. Yes, and France has three Indian ports, too, with Pondichery the most important. Ever since its settlement by François Martin in 1683 it has been changing hands from French to Dutch to English and then back again.

* * *

Someone in every group wants to know where Ethiopia is, where Admiral Byrd spent his long winter and, as remarked before, where the Lost Continent of Atlantis was located.

The colors tell the story. And great is the surprise registered when the distance separating orange Italy and yellow Ethiopia is seen. Remarks induced by a consideration of them may indicate that "the Italian army in Africa is a long way from home," and that "Italy at present seems rather an insignificant power in Africa, with nearly the whole continent French or British." Significant, too, in the eyes of many visitors is the route Italian troops and supplies had to take before an attack on Ethiopia could be made.

Little America, the guide explains, is in that green expanse directly underfoot, and Atlantis was the land believed to be in the Atlantic Ocean west of Gibraltar. This is the country of which Plato speaks in the "Timaeus."

"Why is the northern part of Ireland differently colored than the southern?" someone asks, noting the darker red of Ulster.

"Shure," a stout chap answers, "the south won't take orthers from the King, and the north is still loyal to the Crown."

* * *

"There's a tremendous lot of red in the mapparium," someone else ventures.

"Yes, and there's a tremendous lot of British Empire, too. Red is the color assigned to Great Britain and her possessions."

"What's that purple country south of Siberia?"

"That's Tannu Tuva."

"Never heard of it."

"I don't wonder. It's a Soviet republic, a puppet state once a part of Outer Mongolia. It became a Russian protectorate in 1914 and was attached to the USSR in 1923."

"How small China is! I thought China was tremendous."

"It was, but Japan and the Soviet Union have both scissored out slices here and there. Mongolia is under separate government and Manchoukuo is like Tannu Tuva—a puppet state under Tokyo."

Another visitor, a lady from Spitzbergen, Danish territory well up in the Arctic Circle, makes her contribution to the conversation:

"After winter sets in, we are cut off from the rest of the world," she remarks. "Twice I've had six months of Christian Science Monitors dumped at my doorstep when the first ship broke through the ice barrier. I read them all, though, even if it does take a week to put them in order."

* * *

"What's that speck in the middle of the South Atlantic?" comes the next question.

It is answered by a brawny lad who looks like an Arkansas farmer—only he isn't. He happens to be a world traveler, recently returned from that "speck."

"It's St. Helena," he says, quietly. "Belongs to the British. I always think of it as a monument to the futility of human ambition."

And thus the conversations swing about the spherical room, mingling with the colors that stream from the many sections of the world map. And here an unexpected characteristic of the mapparium presents itself. Not only is it a place for mingling, where peoples and races are seen to be but neighbors with a communal back yard. It is likewise found to be a place of emphasis, reverberations, multisonous echoes, unusual vocal blendings—a place where little ideas are sometimes sounded in great voices and profound observations are lost in noisy echoes; where the sound of one's voice is lost in one spot and many times multiplied in another; where, in short, odd, amusing and sometimes deeply moving tricks of sound are played by acoustical properties as unique as the room in which they frolic.

Nevertheless, these acoustics, too, seem enlisted in the general idea of international-mindedness. While, of course, the architect planned no such effect, nor probably sanctions any such interpretation, the fact remains that the visitor who stands alone in the middle of the bridge and whispers hears nothing but his own voice magnified many times. But the fellow who stands on the edge and listens hears the mingling of many voices, the friendly murmur of many interested people, and—very often—the blending of a "worldfull" of languages, a "worldfull" of harmony.

Yes, the mapparium is in many ways a fitting expression of an organization whose daily prayer is: "May Thy Word enrich the affections of all mankind, and govern them."

Among the New Books

The Power of Non-Violence

The Power of Non-Violence, by Richard B. Gregg. London: Routledge. 10s. 6d.

MR. GREGG IS A DULL WRITER, but he certainly ought to be read by everyone who is trying to think clearly about war, peace, and social justice. If war threatens us, if a strike occurs in our town, if we ourselves are the strikers or are thinking of what action we shall take to right wrongs or defend rights, what Mr. Gregg has to say ought to be seriously considered.

Briefly, his theme is that in the East, particularly in Gandhi's India, an effective alternative to violent social action and war has been discovered in discipline and resourceful non-violence. It has rarely been tried in the West—the stay-down-the-mine strike in Hungary last year and passive resistance to Austrian oppression in Hungary at times in the last century are examples—and he argues that when a genuine, disciplined and convinced non-violence is employed it is always ultimately successful and is a far more economical method of obtaining ends than violent aggression ever is.

He argues further that anger and fear are emotions which are neither biologically nor morally useful to civilized man but are, indeed, wasteful of his energy and his health; and that in practical non-violence, there is a romantic, adventurous and lofty character calling for courage and strategy, and not inferior in heroic glamour and the appeal to sacrifice which are inherent in war. His book is a long and sometimes repetitive examination of the subject and, in substance, its idealism must be familiar to all who know Christian teachings; Mr. Gregg's point is that this idealism is essentially practical.

* * *

Here, of course, is the point. Is the pragmatic West capable of that fundamentally religious serenity without which non-violence loses its vitally necessary morale? There can be no doubt of the Christian theory; and there might be less dissension about the Christian practice, if it were first understood that non-violence is primarily a religious question. That is to say, it is a question of a new way of life. Unless it is recognized as a new way of life, that is to say, unless the leaders of organized and disciplined non-violence are courageous and convinced, the mere turning of the other cheek may be futile and even cowardly. And, for Mr. Gregg, it is better to be violent than cowardly. The general strike in England during 1926 was an example, in his opinion, of a non-violence which was unsuccessful for the strikers because it was betrayed by the lack of conviction in its leaders.

The technique of non-violence is, in one respect, similar to the technique of war as described by the great strategists—the constant objective is the morale of your opponent. You begin by surprising him by your refusal to hit back if attacked, or to attack if provoked; your action embarrasses him, finally discourages him and causes discussion—in the modern world discussion is fatal to violence—and eventually you awaken in him his own common sense or inherent goodness. And not in any spirit of priggishness. There will be martyrs, there will be suffering—Mr. Gregg is clear that reform comes through suffering, not through killing and the violent imposing of the will—and the non-violent resistant will require the courage and resourcefulness of a soldier who has become a kind of moral wrestler.

* * *

Since the subject involves all human history, it seems often that Mr. Gregg's doctrine is too glib. A host of questions arise which are not really answered. We are told of the effect of non-violence upon the aggressor, but what of its effect upon the non-violent? What are the effects of changed behavior on human nature—we know that not all the effects of civilization have been universal blessings, that many serious inner conflicts have been caused. What price do we pay for improvement? What is improvement? What is its end? What ought we to abandon and what conserve? Then, on what scale is non-violence possible? And again, an interesting question which Mr. Gregg does not thoroughly examine (and its ironical possibilities are devastating): suppose a non-violent aggression upon non-violent resisters. What happens when an army or a group which invades non-violently your country, your factory or your house; a group of unemployed who decide non-violently to displace you and your friends at their benches. The point is not entirely frivolous, though on Mr. Gregg's high moral plane it is no doubt easily answerable—and like many who believe their idealism practical, he is not guiltless of the charge of gliding from the absolute to the relative when it is convenient.

Such questions will arise when one reads Mr. Gregg's book. But it is an important book to all who think we may be entering upon a phase of history when war will be no longer practical politics, and mass non-violence will be.

V. S. PRITCHETT

Musical Recollections

Moments Musical, by Sonya Michell. Chicago: Associated Authors. $1.25.

FROM A RICH AND VARIED background, Sonya Michell has gathered these recollections of famous musicians, with comments upon the performance of their works and of those of their predecessors. A pianist of wide experience, who has studied with such masters as Philipp, Sauer and Petri, she brings to her writing an intimate knowledge of great piano scores and an extensive acquaintance among famous artists.

"I have tried in each article," the author says in her Preface, "to give at least one thought, based on my own experience, to help a player improve his repertoire, or a listener better to understand the message of the composer."

These little essays contain many entertaining anecdotes of contemporary musicians, stories of the great Classical and Romantic composers and numerous hints on the interpretation of piano works. Readers who enjoyed these informal essays when they were first published in the columns of The Christian Science Monitor will be especially happy to have them collected and bound in their present attractive format. The book is illustrated with drawings by Dwight C. Sturges, including a portrait of the author.

Poets in Their Twenties

Trial Balances, an anthology edited by Ann Winslow, New York: Macmillan. $2.

THIS NEW ANTHOLOGY of poets in their twenties gives us not merely isolated examples of their work, but a representative group of poems from each of the 32 authors selected. Since every section is competently criticized by an established poet or reviewer, it would be superfluous perhaps to add opinions.

One of the commentators, Louise Bogan, says: "Any compilation of youthful writing must contain two sorts of work: that of young people who are writing because they are young, and that of young people who are writing because they are writers." There is much that is promising in this collection. There is the youthful tendency to sacrifice beauty to originality. Yet beauty comes in for a commendable share of homage in the work of such poets as Josephine Miles, Lionel Wiggam, Helen Goldbaum and Anna Elizabeth Bennett. Wit also marks the work of Miss Miles. There is an intellectual quality which controls expression in poems like her "Definition," beginning:

> Stars are food for the fed—
> That is their place.
> For them the surfeited
> Softly say grace.

Some of the verses in the anthology only talk. The contributions of Anna Elizabeth Bennett are among those which sing; "Wind" is typical of the genuine lyricism of her lines:

> Like a mad trumpeter of stars
> He wheels his thunder down the air!
> Against taut pinnacles of trees
> Beats the vast tremor of his blare,
> Crushing the ponderous stones of dark
> His mighty echoing footfalls come,
> Rocking on sea like a tipsy gull
> He prods the moon with a ghostly thumb.

P. P. S.

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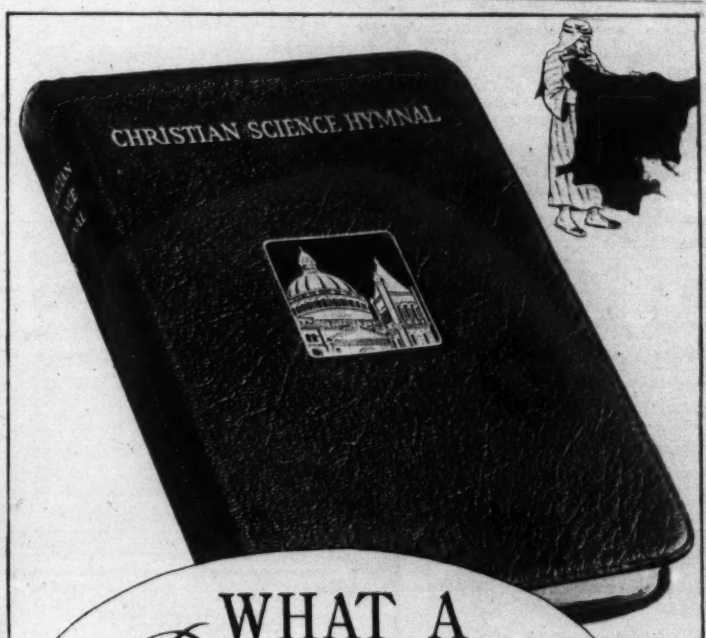

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Beginnings of the Abbey Theater, Dublin

The Fays of the Abbey Theater, by W. G. Fay and Catherine Carswell. New York: Harcourt Brace. $3.50.

WHEN THE ABBEY THEATER was struggling to establish itself in Dublin 30 years ago, the budget was so small that only after an evening of debate was it decided to spend six shillings on the production of one of Lady Gregory's short plays, "The Rising of the Moon." That lyrical little piece about an exile who was on forbidden ground in Ireland became one of the company's standbys. How that small enterprise, seeking to give Irish plays on Irish subjects with Irish players, grew from these small beginnings into international repute and influence is told here by one of the actors, who helped start the company before there was an Abbey Theater for its home.

Mr. Fay and his brother Frank brought a variety of experience as actors in many sorts of touring enterprises to those Abbey beginnings. What ripened them for helping with a national theater's start was the realization which finally came to them through hearing about Antoine's Théâtre Libre in Paris, and other revolts against the traditional ways of commercial playhouses, that there was room in Ireland for a house with a new objective—one more truly expressive of the country of their times than those which still dealt in romantic stage Irishmen of the Boucicault "Colleen Bawn" school.

Often as the story of the Abbey's founding has been told, there remained room for another recital, from the actors' viewpoint. In Mr. Fay's autobiographical record we traverse the ground with a man who had to find time evenings after his day's work as an electrician to school other clerks and laborers in the ways of the new sort of theater they were trying to define and realize. By this time Mr. Fay had given up the precarious life of the provincial actor in favor of a regular income from a job. But never did he desert his first love, the theater, and so when the time came to start the Abbey he had a nucleus of a company in the Ormond Dramatic Society.

"AE" had written two acts of a play called "Deirdre" as an experiment for his own satisfaction, without thought of a production. These were printed in the All Ireland Review, and Mr. Fay laid siege to the author to persuade him to finish it for performance by the Ormond Dramatic Society. "AE" consented and even helped paint the scenery. Furthermore, he drew into the enterprise William Butler Yeats, who had been working with a poetic theater project. Ever since Mr. Yeats has been in the forefront of the Abbey activities.

Mr. Fay describes working with Synge in the realization of his plays; the coming of Arthur Sinclair and Sara Allgood to the company; the long battle with a prejudiced press; skirmishes political and religious; the first triumphant visit to London, where Walkley and other influential English critics heartened with understanding the amateurs who were able to make the trip only in a week end away from their jobs. Then came the devoted sponsorship of Miss Horniman and Lady Gregory, and the development of a new school of native playwrights.

W. G. Fay tells the story with a richness of anecdote and an intimacy of kindly feeling for all that is racy and warming. He left Dublin when he could not agree with the directors as to future policies for the Abbey. Since then he has had a varied acting experience in London, at the Birmingham Repertory Theater, in America and in Paris.

E. C. S.

All Ye People

A Stone Came Rolling, by Fielding Burke. New York: Longmans. $2.50.

THREE YEARS AGO, when Fielding Burke wrote "Call Home the Heart," that strangely stirring novel aroused much comment. Now, a sequel is published. "A Stone Came Rolling" is another tocsin calling out, in addition to a warning, a plea for love, wisdom and courage. Again Fielding Burke is intent on the ethical problem of "the righteous adjustment of self to the social whole." She writes a dramatic story of strongly characterized individuals, but the drama of their lives has a universal social import which lends a compelling force to the book.

Ishma Hensley and her husband, Britt, are again the central characters, each governed by a strong ideal: to do their share toward making the world habitable for everyone, rather than for a privileged few. Ishma is the idealist, rampant, zealous, but not fanatic. Britt is always for the peaceable way. "A Stone Came Rolling" is the story of their part in the "revolution" in Dunmow, a Carolina mill town. The uprising on the part of the workers and unemployed alike against the millowners and bosses was one of the stones "rollin' through Dixie," sending out reverberations of a coming avalanche to the hopeful ears of Ishma.

The alarums in Dunmow were typical of nationwide episodes and deserve study because of their broad implications. Communism as an idealistic theory has undoubtedly gained adherents in America, and when a woman as good and fine as Ishma devotes her life to its furtherance, it is wise to examine her side of the shield. She is definitely on the side of the masses, advocating reform because for her and her comrades a changed world would be a better one. Unlike the upper classes, they have no idols to be toppled, no customs to be uprooted, no values and standards to be castigated. A new world is ahead of them, and Ishma looks forward to what she terms the spiritual birth of the masses. She foresees it as not the beginning of chaos, but the end of it.

Fielding Burke's stirring presentation of conditions and ideals among the workers is different from the usual treatment. She is never bitter nor hysterical, in spite of the suffering and tumult she has witnessed. Her earnest plea for the working class is unusually effective, unmasking the abuses of a capitalistic system and forcing its adherents to recognize the need for reform. Communism, at the other end of the pendulum's swing, is also subject to criticism, but Miss Burke presents it only in its theoretical form. The abuses which are committed in its name, she fails to consider. Her picture is therefore only one-sided, with little constructive value, but it is undeniably cathartic. Society must do something for its millions of workers, and Miss Burke shows how the stone is already rolling; further, she affirms that the avalanche to come can only be salutary. Her book is instinct with hope.

M. W. S.

The Book Window

Some of the Season's New Titles

Fiction

The Oxen of the Sun, by Irving Bacheller (Stokes, $2.50). The author of that best-seller of 1900, "Eben Holden," writes in fictional form the history of his own time. He has lived through about half the life of the United States of America, and has known many of the prominent figures of the period.

The Demi-Widow, by Mary Pickford (Bobbs Merrill, $2) is a Cinderella story of an American girl, her success on the French stage and her romance with, of course, a wealthy man. Evidently designed for cinema use.

Time's Door, by Esther Meynell (Macmillan, $2.50), is a novel built along the lines of Henry James's "The Sense of the Past." A young Italian violinist of the early nineteenth century is a descendant of a pupil of J. S. Bach. Reading this ancestor's letters he finds the line between past and present becoming indistinct, and presently he is living the life of his ancestor and falling in love with Bach's daughter Catherina.

The Furys, by James Hanley (Macmillan, $2.50), is a powerful novel of an English waterfront city. Its realistic treatment of the brutality incident to industrial strikes will make it distasteful to many readers.

The Golden Cord, by Warwick Deeping (Knopf, $2). The theme of "Sorrell and Son" again. This time it is the mother who sacrifices herself in order that her son may have his career as a playwright.

These Elder Rebels, by Helen Abbott Beals (Stokes, $2). A popular novelist turns to the problem of parents who have "served their term," whose children have been brought up, but who are not prepared to be put on the shelf.

The Best British Short Stories, 1935, edited by Edward J. O'Brien (Houghton Mifflin, $2.50). The British, Irish and Colonial choices of a famous chooser, with the annual yearbook.

The Stars Look Down, by A. J. Cronin (Little Brown, $2.50). A new novel by the author of "Hatter's Castle." In spite of the Georgian coarseness of its diction, it is of social and economic as well as artistic value. A sympathetic picture of conditions in the colliery towns of the Tyne area in Northumberland.

Biography, Memoirs, Letters

European Experiences, by Mabel Dodge Luhan (Harcourt Brace, $3.75). A daughter of the rich back on prewar days.

Singing in the Wilderness, by Donald Culross Peattie (Minton Balch-Putnam, $2.50). A sympathetic biography of John James Audubon.

Dwight Morrow, by Harold Nicolson (Harcourt Brace, $3.75). The life of an American statesman written by an English diplomatist.

Additional book reviews appear regularly on the Editorial Page of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

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A Welcome Christmas Gift

. . Beautiful, But Dummies

(Continued from Page 5)

the child mannequins in the store windows were pretty awful looking brats, and did nothing to warm the public heart toward the clothes they had on. They went in for realism, too, and were all curves and dimples, arranged in a design you never beheld in a human child walking about on two legs.

Miss Dumont went to Paris on some fashion errands, and it came to her that the children she saw with *bonnes* in the Bois and the gardens around Versailles were, "Well, shall I say, more inviting than the American children selected for the models of conventional American mannequins?"

So when she came home, she set to work to see if she could design some mannequins that would look like the fashion sketches of French children. By looking around intently she found some to use for models, too. They were neighbor children up in the country, where she spent what holiday time she could—up in the hills back of Schenectady—and they looked

Photo, Worsinger

WOODEN CHILDREN AND WOODEN DOGS, BY RAY DUMONT

very much more real and inviting than any she had seen modeled into mannequins. (She laughs now; at that time she had a delectable model, a neighbor child, whose name was Jeannette; now Jeannette is grown up and poses for commercial artists who have need of a debutante model.)

She didn't mean to make her mannequins portraits, only impressions. She thought there had been enough realism for one generation. So there could be no wholesale designs. Each mannequin would be an individual creation. Each was to be carved out of wood by hand, by girls skilled in wood sculpture, and then covered with suede or chamois which gives a nice "flesh tone" on which to apply the complexion tinting, the indication of the eyes, and so on. The hair? Well, for some wooden mannequins — purposely made out of wood, and varnished, not covered softly with suede or chamois, because they were to wear simple wash dresses and be, distinctly, roughish and out of doors, she had used shavings for the hair, and the whole was very humorous, indeed. But for the suede-covered models, who wear the more sophisticated clothes, the hair is made out of a beigey cream wool, curled and curlicued around, plastered close to the head in a semi-conventionalized way which is very fetching and yet doesn't look like a movie brat, all curled and kinked within an inch of its life.

Both Miss Dumont and Mr. Gaba work with the idea in mind of the whole feeling and design of a window. Their mannequins are sold in sets, six in a set, to the leading stores. (Mr. Gaba's adult models go to all the first-class stores in New York, as well as to many outside the city; Miss Dumont is under contract to supply child mannequins to Best's in New York and one store in key cities, clear across the country.)

Miss Dumont supplies not only the mannequins, but the other elements which make up a given scene. For instance, in the spring, when the idea is to carry the eye of the public out into the park with children's clothes, she had a collection of swans to make up the subject background of the scene. Another time it was children grouped around a cart to which was hitched an obdurate donkey. She got that idea from seeing some children down on Nantucket Island, trying to budge a donkey that had made up its mind to stand still.

Dogs are a source of hilarious activity at the Dumont works. Someone on the staff is always being sent off hotfoot, to locate a certain Scotty or French poodle that is the precise model needed. There was a fearful time a while ago about a young man who owned the perfect dachshund for sketching. It was discovered that at a certain hour each afternoon he had his tea in a Madison Avenue restaurant, and that, the while, his incomparable dachshund folded itself neatly under his chair. A girl was dispatched to sketch. Between the dog's position in shadow under his master's chair, and the young man's growing suspicion that the girl was a detective, spying on him about sins he probably really never committed, it was touch and go whether the police would be called in. Then there was the Chihuahua that had to be sketched. Or rather the pair of them. They were duly borrowed from a slightly surprised owner, but it was pretty bad business, for they didn't understand what was going on, and turned the studio into a bedlam.

But you get to know a lot about the dog side of New York life, in Miss Dumont's business. You never know when you'll need an old English sheep dog, or an Afghan hound or a Bedlington. (She is very anxious to have an excuse to use a model of a Bedlington terrier, but thinks she'll have to wait a little while because most people still think they are lambs, and that spoils the fun.) So you keep your eyes open and try to remember where you've seen what kind of dog. Park Avenue for French poodles, these days. Lower Fifth Avenue for Scotties and a matchless pair of Skye terriers. Also an old English sheep dog.

Well, these things are all valuable to know, in Miss Dumont's business, because her children need backgrounds to be at their best, and she makes it part of her business to supply, not only the actors, but the whole stage setting as well. Boys? Well, yes, but she likes to do girls better. She did one boy with red hair, but he had such a fierce look that everyone took to calling him Battling Butler, and that hurt her feelings, so she hasn't made any redheads, or boys either, since. She loves to do the girls and mostly the animals are fun to do, too. But she got an order one day for a set of mannequins in a scene which was to include an elephant. She was to do the elephant, too. She thought it would be lots of fun. But the elephant turned out to be so big, they nearly had to tear down the building that houses the studio to get it out to the truck to take it to the store. And when it got to the store, they had to take out one of the Fifth Avenue windows to get it in. They all stood on the sidewalk wringing their hands and weeping. Miss Dumont says that's her last elephant.

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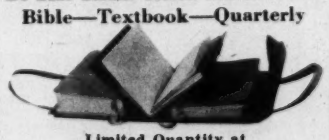

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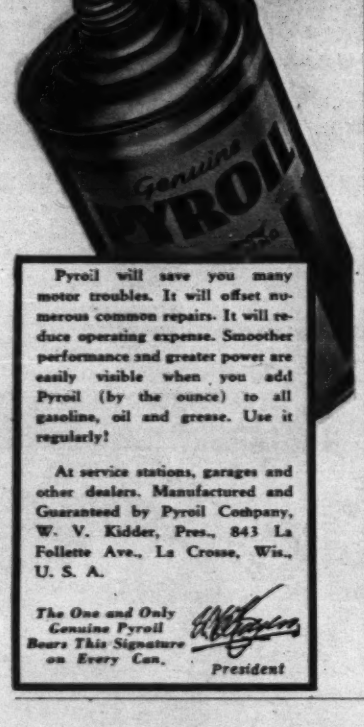

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Over the Editor's Desk

Right Up-to-Date

A NEWSPAPER MAGAZINE, such as this, is different from other kinds of magazines in one particular respect. Being a part of a newspaper, it is more concerned with *news*, and the latest news, than most other periodicals. In fact, almost every article we print has some immediate connection with an important *news* development of the day.

Take, for example, the first article in this number. It deals with a subject that lots of people are talking about now. The Ethiopian affair has raised the whole question of colonies, how they should be administered, and to what extent their products can be made more generally available. Italy has even intimated that some solution of the Ethiopian problem might be devised through the mandates system of the League of Nations. So it is interesting to hear what an eminent British authority has to say on the subject.

* * *

The short article at the bottom of page 2 is the exception which proves the rule that all our articles deal with *news* developments. Of course, this little sketch has nothing at all to do with the news. But it gives the human touch to pages which are for the most part devoted to great affairs. And sometimes little homely incidents are even more important than great affairs.

There is a lot in the newspapers these days about the budget of the United States. To balance, or not to balance, is the question. Of course, everybody would like to see the budget balance, but the question is, what price in restricted expenditure and shrewd economies is the nation willing to pay to attain this object? Lewis W. Douglas, former Director of the Budget, is willing to go a long way. How far is apparent from his interview with the Monitor's Financial Editor, on page 3.

It is a strange week when the Far East does not get at least a few headlines on the front page. That part of the world is experiencing an amazing transformation as a result of Japan's rise to a position of dominance there. A sidelight on the way Japan's "program of action" is affecting American and British interests is given on page 4. In every major international crisis, oil plays a significant role, and it is not always the role of oil poured upon the waters. From Addis Ababa to Tokyo, what the great oil companies are doing is a matter of primary importance.

* * *

To be timely is to be seasonable, and to be seasonable is to do your Christmas shopping now. Or at least your window shopping. And who can look in a department store window without wishing to become better acquainted with the sophisticated imitation ladies who, in attitudes of the most sublime *chic*, display the latest modes? Or with those ingenuous children who so unconsciously reveal what's what in the Gardens of the Luxembourg? Or possibly even—but not so often—with the sartorially correct young men who try so hard to look nonchalant about the whole business? Well, whether or not you've ever longed to get acquainted with these folk who live in glass houses, you'll at least have a first-class introduction to them when you have read Janet Mabie's story on page 5.

And now, it may be asked, what connection with the news can London clubs have (see page 6)? Why, simply this, that time may come and time may go, but London clubs go on forever. If there is such a thing as an island of stability in a changing world, it is a London club. And that's news.

* * *

The four pages we give in this number to the Mapparium constitute the most ambitious effort yet made to help people who have not visited it to understand what this extraordinary map room is really like. It wasn't easy, getting those big, full-color pictures that appear on pages eight and nine. We've been working at it for weeks, even months. You see, the lighting behind the colored glass is all indirect, and this makes it hard to get a color photograph that is authentic. The Monitor's staff photographer spent some long night hours on this assignment. But at last the problem has been solved, and here's the Mapparium, as nearly as its glories can be reproduced on flat sheets of paper. And that's news, too.

THE EDITOR

Photo by Denis Malcolm Gick

A PLEASANT WINTER RETREAT
Bamboo Grove Near Lacovia, Jamaica, B. W. I.

Letters

Stump Fences . . .

The Christian Science Monitor,
Weekly Magazine Section:

In an article that appeared in the Magazine Section of the Monitor of Sept. 11 entitled, "Poetry in America's Stump Fences," Mr. Henry E. Christman refers to such fences as being found in New York and New England. He may be interested to learn that remains of stump fences are still to be seen in the State of Michigan, at least in the southern part. They no doubt date back to the draining and clearing of the dense tamarack swamps that many years ago were common to that part of the country. While serving a useful purpose and marking an interesting period in the development of that region, these fences present a somewhat forbidding appearance. In their black jaggedness they lack the romantic appeal of the picturesque old rail fences and the mellow beauty of time-worn stone walls.

BESSIE B. MCALPINE
Kenmore, New York.

Contributors . .

RAMSAY MUIR, president of the National Liberal Federation, and until the recent election a member of Parliament, is one of Britain's foremost students of modern history and economics. He has been, at various times, a university professor and chairman of important government commissions. He also is the author of a number of historical works and volumes of contemporary importance, such as "Political Consequences of the Great War," "The Interdependent World and Its Problems," and "A Brief History of Our Own Times."

JULIA CHANDLER contributes the third of her sketches under the title, "Folk We Touch in Passing." The others appeared in the Magazine Sections dated Dec. 12, 1934, and last April 24.

HERBERT B. ELLISTON is Financial Editor of The Christian Science Monitor. His most recent contribution to the Weekly Magazine Section was "The Sad Tale of the Lira," appearing Oct. 30.

BARBARA WERTHEIM was formerly a member of the staff of the American Council, Institute of Pacific Relations, with headquarters in New York. She now is in Japan, where, for the last year, she has done newspaper work and has assisted in the Tokyo office of the Institute of Pacific Relations. She is a graduate of Radcliffe College.

JANET MABIE wrote "Pictorial Journalism," which appeared in the Magazine Section of Oct. 30, and many other articles about interesting persons and trends in the United States.

ERNEST H. RANN, who writes of London clubs, formerly was Parliamentary correspondent for the Morning Post. He is the author of two books, "Homeland of English Authors" and "Literary Landmarks." He has written three previous articles for the Weekly Magazine Section, the last of which was "Kinsfolk in British Politics," which appeared Dec. 19, 1934.

HENRY EDISON WILLIAMS and HERBERT B. NICHOLS both are members of the Monitor's editorial staff in Boston. Mr. Williams has written several articles for the Magazine Section in the past, the last of which was "New England Sees It Through," appearing Aug. 7, although he collaborated in writing "History in 2/4 Time," in the issue of Nov. 6. He has recently returned from an extended trip in Canada, where he studied outstanding trends in that great country. Mr. Nichols, a specialist in the physical sciences, also has written for the Magazine, his last article being entitled "Putting the Sun to Work." It appeared Oct. 23.

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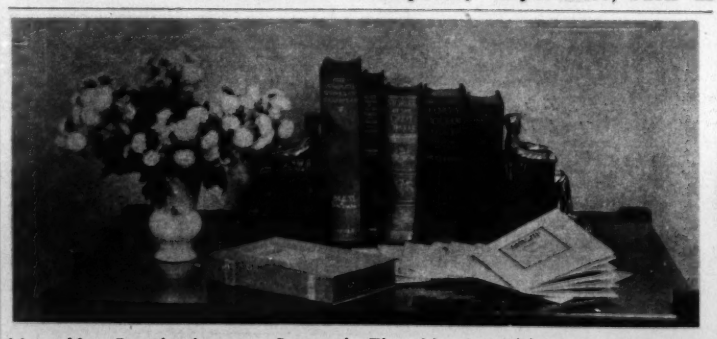

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..Crusader and Budgeteer

(Continued from Page 3)

he said, grinning broadly, as if to answer my unspoken thought. "But they do not square with any economic philosophy. I voted for the 4-cent tariff on copper in 1932. You remember the four commodities we put on the tariff in that year. My vote for the copper tariff is certainly a count against me. The copper industry has been a great sinner in the past. A combination kept up prices right into the depression. Then they broke of their own weight, leaving the industry staggering under huge stocks, which consumers couldn't buy at the monopoly prices. And then in the following year I voted for another price-supporting device in the tariff!"

"Why did you do it?"

"Arizona, as you know, is a copper state. I fought this thing out with them, and flatly refused to work for a 6-cent tariff, which they wanted. Such a tariff would have been in the interests only of the high-cost Michigan mines. I was persuaded to back the 4-cent tariff when the people in Arizona used this argument: Under the Hawley-Smoot tariff, practically everything has been protected. Why cannot we share it? It's an argument that you find difficult to answer when you are a Representative. As with the tariff, so with the new bounty system. The potato law is the logical development of the cotton law.

"I recognize that our economy has been built upon tariffs. Suddenly to knock down all these walls around our country would be to deal a terrific shock to the entire economy. I would not propose such drastic treatment. But we must begin to change about. Protecting inefficiency has led us to the present pass in which we have saddled fiscal sins upon economic sins. We cannot equalize things by trying to subsidize everyone alike—otherwise we shall paralyze our system as well as our exchequer."

* * *

Consistency is one of those characteristics upon which the philosophers differ. Emerson calls it a hobgoblin. A person who does not change his views in the light either of experience or education must indeed be suffering from intellectual atrophy. I quoted Emerson's tag—"with a smile," of course. We were sitting comfortably in Mr. Douglas's office in New York-in-the-air. Far from the cloister, the mining camps, the hurly-burly of Washington, he now is an executive in the American Cyanamid Company, with an office on the fifty-sixth floor of the Rockefeller skyscraper. Douglas, musing over his two derelictions, seemed scarcely to hear my quotation.

"There are certain things in life that are fundamental," he said simply. "It is first principles that require consistency."

"What of the second mistake, Mr. Douglas?" I resumed.

"That was my vote for the RFC when Hoover first proposed it. I didn't believe in it. I said so to my colleagues many times. Salvaging debt is no way to shake out those obstructions to recovery consisting of overweighted debt structures. Nor was it the right thing to prop up railroads and banks that you and I know should have been allowed to go through the wringer—railroads that have had their economic day, banks that, conceived in political rottenness, had simply misused their depositors' money. Why should the Government bail everybody out just to postpone the day not only of reckoning but of recovery as well.

"Why, then, did I support the RFC? Because of the plea of emergency and working together during an emergency. I had never been a regular in the narrow sense of the word. Several times I spoke my mind about the RFC to my colleagues. But they asked and asked me to stand with the others in a nonparty vote, and I succumbed. I've regretted it ever since."

* * *

The times that Mr. Douglas has been true to himself are so legion that I waited for him to show the other side of his congressional shield. But no word came from him. I recalled that, if he had erred on the copper tariff, he had been true to his convictions on the soldiers' bonus. Though there are more veterans per 1000 population in Arizona than in any other state of the Union, Mr. Douglas nevertheless was the most consistent House critic of the costs of the Veterans' Bureau. The only doubt as to Mr. Douglas's rectitude is in Mr. Douglas's own mind. It comes out of the possession of political standards which, I think it will be agreed, were emphasized rather than tempered by his confession.

The confession was incidental, in our conversation. Mr. Douglas returned to his views. I felt that they were very "anti." But, he said, that was because he doesn't happen to uphold the *status quo*. Would I like his positive program? Certainly! He referred to his Godkin lectures at Harvard, and here is his credo as he then gave it:

The postulates to a smoother working of a liberal economy are, it seems to me: first, free competition and flexibility of prices; second, mobility of labor and of goods; third, flexibility of costs; fourth, a modification of our tariff policy to effect and maintain (a) a balance between agriculture and industry, (b) a sound currency, and (c) escape from despotism; fifth, a greater use of the "Compact Clause" of the Constitution and a greater exercise of local responsibility; sixth, a reformed banking system; and, finally, a responsible fiscal policy which will assure stability of exchanges. On these major things and on these major things alone can individual security, higher standards of living, a really abundant life, freedom and liberty be attained.

Resignations of public men are generally the signal for oblivion. Not in Douglas's case. He has an English flair for public affairs. This, however, does not account for his prominence in the news. You can have a flair to be in the public eye without a dram of conviction in what you are saying. Douglas's flair, like his consistency, is united to a conviction which will give him no rest till he shares with others. A crusader? Yes, I think he earns the word. If he could not make his colleagues see that the minus sign in the national accounts was in reality a question mark, he feels that he might awaken the people to that realization.

In the press and on the platform Douglas is carrying the warning throughout the country that an unbalanced budget is an invitation to chaos and worse. Hence this singleminded crusader has become a political force to be reckoned with. He is a thorn in the side of the Administration. Some might call him its conscience. A Washingtonian told me the other day that the doughty Douglas has such a powerful voice nowadays that it can make the Administration squirm. I do not know about that. But I do know that even though he continues to say the same thing, he is making people talk. Try to overhear the conversation in a commuters' train on the day after a speech by Douglas and in all likelihood you will hear him quoted. For he is a reminder that behind all the spending there lurks the tax-gatherer.

Friends in the Wild

The sight of an antelope and a coyote loping side by side down a trail near the Gardiner Gateway of Yellowstone Park last summer made members of a game-stalking caravan wonder whether they were seeing a mirage. Contrary to all accepted theories, this antelope seemed to be enjoying his companion, but when their trail came near the caravan, the coyote veered off into the hills.

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¼ cup mild vinegar
1 tablespoonful lemon juice
¼ cup sugar
1 teaspoonful salt
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1 cup cabbage, shredded fine
½ cup apples, cut in small pieces
¼ cup nut meats, cut in small pieces
¼ cup seedless raisins

Pour cold water in bowl and sprinkle gelatine on top of water. Add sugar, salt and hot water and stir until dissolved. Add vinegar, lemon juice and stir thoroughly. Cool and when mixture begins to stiffen, add remaining ingredients. Turn into a large mold or individual molds (tea cups will be very satisfactory) that have been rinsed in cold water and chill. To serve, remove to bed of lettuce and garnish with mayonnaise and pieces of apple.

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